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THE FRONT PAGE

New League Will Come

THE League of Nations Society in Canada unquestionably had hard sledding during the latter part of the inter-war period. Towards the middle of that period its more vociferous members seemed to be enamored more of disarmament for disarmament's sake than of strength for the sake of maintaining justice; and many sincere believers in a genuine world organization got an undeserved reputation as pacifists because they adhered to the society in the belief that it would ultimately rid itself of these extravagances. This it has ultimately done, and few utterances have lately proceeded from its meetings except those which argued sanely and sensibly for a League with power and covenants with teeth in them.

There has been a disposition in the society to be a bit restive about its name, which was held by many to be too suggestive of something which "failed". But this restiveness has died down, and was probably soothed for good and all at the annual meeting in Montreal last week, when it was shown that not only did the League never fail except through the failure of its member nations, but also that it created such an immense amount of valuable international machinery that no new international organization could possibly afford to ignore it and start from scratch. It follows that the new authority will inevitably be to a great extent the heir and assignee of the old League and is quite likely to retain even its name. The only nation with a serious ground for objecting to this would be Russia, which was thrown out of the League for its attack on Finland at a time when few of us realized that the Finnish sympathies were so strongly with Nazi Germany; and Russia is a highly practical nation with a great capacity for forgetting inconvenient matters in past history.

The idea of a supra-national authority has made great headway since Munich, and the League of Nations Society is no longer battling against a terrific adverse current. But it still needs support to the scale of at least $20,000 a year (its government grant is only $3,000) and all those who wish to see Canada a firm supporter of a supra-national authority should add their names to its member roll and their dollar (or a bit more) to its annual income. Under the presidency of Mr. Walter Jones, one of the most internationally minded of our industrialists, it can be relied upon to pursue the most practical course for the attainment of its objectives.

Tri-Power Cabinet

IT IS amply evident that in the transition period from war to the ultimate state of a properly organized world peace the control of international affairs will be almost entirely in the hands of the three great Powers, with China added in respect of the Orient. A good deal of alarm has been expressed lest this state of affairs should be permanent, and the ideal of a world ruled by a democratically based organization of all nations should be pushed aside by a structure based entirely on power. It is precisely because the interim structure will be based entirely on power that we do not fear its permanency. No three or four Powers can possibly constitute themselves into an organization with the slightest *moral* claim to a permanent control of the world; and the new world organization must have both force and moral standing.

An effective world organization obviously implies a court whose decisions will be carried out, if necessary by means of force. A court sustained by three or four nations alone would obviously be a mere mockery, an institution deserving of no more respect than the arrangements of a few diplomats sitting together to fix things up for their respective national interests. We do not believe that the present governments of the three great Powers have any intention or desire of perpetuating the control which they will obviously be compelled to exercise during the readjustment. The fact that their leaders are men of good-will, and their peoples are in a frame of mind considerably more generous than that of the visitors at the close of the last war, gives promise of a period—not too long—of forward-looking administration by these Powers, during which the more broadly based organization will have a chance to grow up naturally out of the roots of the old League and in the soil of a widespread faith in humanity and justice. Even an oak-tree needs shelter for a few weeks after it has ceased to be merely an acorn.

This is the way food, ammunition and even light equipment will be dropped from huge transport planes to re-supply airborne invasion troops landed by parachute and glider behind the enemy's coastal defences. This is no experiment. The method has been used with remarkable success on the Burma front, where Carrier Command supplied a whole division by air for eleven days.

A Common History

IN ITS admirable department of current anecdotes the *Magazine Digest* recently reprinted from the Boston *Globe* the story of the Kentucky author who is reputed to have written a book entitled "An Accurate, Impartial and Unbiased History of the Civil War, Written from a Southern Viewpoint." It was probably not that story, but it was certainly that kind of history, that moved Senator Athanase David to move in the Senate on May 4 that the next Interprovincial Conference be asked to appoint a committee of historians to prepare a textbook of Canadian history which could be accepted by all the provinces. There is certainly nothing more important that any such Conference could do.

The mere existence of such a book, with such an imprimatur, would have within a generation an enormous influence on the thinking of the whole of Canada. It is not necessary that it should be accepted—it almost certainly would not be during its first twenty years—by all the provinces; but no province could wholly destroy its influence by merely keeping it out of the schools, for Canadians are an inquisitive people. Editors would read it. Lawyers would read it. Clergymen would read it. (We are assuming that it would not be placed on the Index either by the Catholic hierarchy on the one hand or Dr. Shields on the other.) And eventually its influence would percolate into all classes.

One thing we can assure our English-speaking friends, and that is that it would bear no great resemblance to any existing text in English. All of these are "accurate, impartial and unbiased" histories "from a British viewpoint." There is a French viewpoint on Canadian history also, just as there is a Southern viewpoint on the Civil War, and at present English-speaking Canadians have to read a history in the French language to form any acquaintance with it—which most of them cannot do. When they do read it in French they find it presented in a form not calculated to conciliate outsiders.

Canon Lionel Groulx, for example, is one of the least conciliatory of Canadians, especially on the platform, and is probably proud of it. Yet there is much that Anglo-Canadians need to know, and do not know, in his account of the difficulties under which his race suffered in the cultural sphere after the conquest, and he does

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NAME IN THE NEWS

The Military Ideas of Canada's Commander in Italy, Gen. Burns

By A. E. PRINCE

THE eyes of Canadians are focussed on the achievements of Lieut.-Gen. E. L. M. ("Tommy") Burns in Italy. During the fateful *Entre-Deux-Guerres* period (as the French call it) Lieut.-Colonel Burns was one of the brilliant group of Canadian officers who were thinking hard about the science and art of soldiering. In the last three years of that period, 1936-9, the *Canadian Defence Quarterly* published several articles by him, which illumine vividly his temperament and mentality, and also illustrate the nature of the controversial military problems in that crucial time, those of Canada's defence and her relationship to the British Commonwealth, the function and grand strategy of the British armed forces in the impending continental struggle, the best type of organization for tactical success, the value of tanks, airplanes, etc.

Lieut.-Col. Burns belonged to the Engineers, with a marked aptitude for map-surveying; he was associated with General McNaughton's valuable National Research Council's Committee on air survey research, being the convener of the sub-committee on Mapping Methods (utilizing for example the radial line plotter for the better measurement of detail on air photographs). He has a fine sense of military typography, and of Imperial Geography. The trend of his thinking was revealed in a weighty article on "The Defence of Canada," published in July 1936, but which well repays rereading nowadays in the light of current discussions on Canada's relations to the Empire-Commonwealth.

Here only a meagre indication of his argument can be given. Discussing the "Purpose of Canada Defensive Organization", he asked the question as to what prevented Canada from being treated as Ethiopia had just been treated, and answered:

"(a) Our membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations; an aggressor would know that an attack on Canada would mean war against the Empire.

"(b) Our proximity to the United States; we believe . . . that our Southern neighbor would go to war before she would allow a foreign nation to establish itself on our territory.

"(c) In the face of real danger, Canada could develop a respectable military strength."

Believes in Empire

"I do not list the League of Nations as a source of defensive strength, for in the last few weeks the Versailles League has finally expired; its system of collective security is as dead as Nebuchadnezzar. The gaudy gas-balloon, pumped up by internationalists since 1919, began to leak with the Manchurian sword-thrust, and finally exploded with Mussolini's air bombs on the Ethiopian Red Cross. Another League and security system may be created, but it will be on different principles; the *unlimited guarantee of all to each has proved unworkable. Nations will fight only when their vital interests are involved.*" (Italics ours)

After discussing the various alternative national policies, Burns sums up, "My view is that whether certain Canadians of (isolationist) nationalist views like it or not, we shall for many years remain in the political group known as the British Empire, simply because it affords us, all in all, a greater measure of security and independence to develop national individuality than any alternative arrangement. We have in the Empire a collective security system—even though it is on a limited scale. It has the strength and weakness of collective systems, i.e. strength is great if the members act together on an agreed policy, but strength vanishes when there is doubt and dissension."

He contended that the maintenance of our own local defence required adequate reconnaissance and offensive air forces, naval patrol craft and also fortifications and garrisons for naval and air bases; as Empire communications must be maintained, export trade being vital to Canada, "we should therefore aim at having a navy which can take a share in the protection of shipping carrying that trade"; "if we wish to enjoy the benefits of the collective security which the British Empire offers, we must have the means of contributing our quota of force"—he suggested an organization of six infantry divisions, one cavalry division, and an air force of comparable strength. He pleaded for more men and tools; his article reminds us that at the time of writing (July 1936) there was in Canada "not a single tank, only two experimental armored cars, no anti-tank-guns, no modern anti-aircraft guns or predictors, nor any infantry mortars, nor any of the new Bren light machine-guns; our gas-masks are war relics, unfit for use—in short we are hardly better armed than the poor Ethiopians, and we should fall easy victims, as they did, to attack by an enemy provided with modern weapons."

Air Theories

Gen. Burns must feel much happier and more reassured nowadays when so many of the planks in his program have, under the dire extremity of war, been accepted as the foundations of a sound national military policy.

His views on air power are interesting. He was sensitive to its vital importance, yet realized withal its limitations. A keen student of contemporary military thought, he was obviously acquainted with the air theories of the Italian General Douhet and others. He says that "a persistent propaganda to the effect that direct attack by air forces on civil populations is to be decisive in future warfare, and that the older services are obsolete, has been carried on by irresponsible enthusiasts and 'experts'. But that theory has not been accepted by anybody who has the ultimate responsibility for the defence of any country." His conclusion is that "an air force *alone* cannot be depended upon to give us the security we require, but in apportioning the moneys for defence, the air force and the navy should get a higher proportion than they now do." This statement, coming as it does from an Army man, testifies to his breadth of view and comprehension of the interests of national defence as a whole.

Gen. Burns has always been free from the obsession of convention. He has always been testing the validity of orthodox, conventional thinking or procedure. He is ever asking "Does it work? If it does, can it be improved to make it work more efficiently?" This pragmatism of his is manifest in many ways, a better method of aerial survey, a more intelligible mode of learning the intricacies of the "Organization" of the Army by getting down to the main principles, a stimulating suggestion for overhauling the framework of the vital unit the "Division," so that it may increase its hitting power, etc.

Let us examine the workings of his mind with regard to "Appreciating the Situation" (an article in *Canadian Defence Quarterly* for October 1936). He starts off with the remark: "Whoever coined the formidable phrase 'appreciating the situation' has been responsible for many headaches. The task of composing one of these documents would probably seem far less onerous if it were called 'Study before Action' or something else not quite so polysyllabic. 'Appreciate' incidentally suffers in precision from being most commonly used in other meanings, e.g. 'I appreciate your kind remarks', or 'The pound appreciated in terms of the lira'."

To Burns' direct soldierly mind, the conventional terminology is called in question. Then, leaving the "word" he acutely examines "the act". He proceeds to challenge the sequence prescribed in the new official *Training Regulations, 1934* which recommended study of (i) The Object; (ii) Considerations which affect the attainment of the object; (iii) Courses open to the two sides; (iv) The Plan. "From the point of view of logic," Burns comments, "it is hard to argue against this arrangement. Only some of us find it extremely difficult to make our minds function in the manner which logic would require. Experienced and able officers have been heard to confess that they always begin with the plan when writing an appreciation! This procedure, however Chinese and reprehensible, has not been adopted without a reason, and to my mind the reason is as follows" etc., etc.

Caretaking

Rightly Burns agrees that commanders should "appreciate" methodically, to be sure that all the significant factors in a problem should be considered; otherwise "we should be that kind of commander denounced by Napoleon (one of Burns' heroes)—an officer 'that makes pictures to himself' i.e. one that fancies that the events of a battle or campaign will develop exactly in accordance with his preliminary imaginings. The formal appreciation, with its inquiry into alternative courses, and its reminder of a host of factors, will always help us to realize that there are more ways of killing a cat than one, and that if we think of 100 courses open to the enemy, he will take the 101st. While we agree that method and appreciations are valuable in war, there is room for investigation as to whether the method of thinking, or sequence of thought laid down in *Training Regulations* is the most practical and useful one. The commander in war will probably approach his problem, or develop his solution, in a different way to the officer being trained in peace time. The latter usually gets his information from a couple of sheets of mimeographed paper. . ."

Col. Burns then proceeded to elaborate upon his own method, on which there is no need here to dwell. He ended with a "warning". "If you are writing an appreciation in an examination, or giving one verbally, you had better stick to the sequence given in *Training Regulations*. But if you have tried out the sequence I propose, and find it a convenient aid to thinking, then maybe you will remember it 'in an emergency'! There will be no instructors or examiners to reprove you, under war's sombre glare." Truly this soldier thinks clearly and writes well.

The mentality of this born teacher (and doer) is also reflected in his article on the "Theory of Military Organization" (*C.D.Q.* April 1937). It begins: "Military Organization is usually studied by memorizing the names of formations, units, and their sub-divisions; the numbers of officers, other ranks and of weapons; systems of administration, the titles of appointments, and so on. It is a dull business. But so is the study of the alphabet, or the multiplication table; yet, as these are the indispensable preliminaries to higher studies in literature and mathematics, so is an accurate knowledge of organization necessary to the military student who would learn to array and manoeuvre armed forces. But while some memorizing of figures, requiring mental concentration and perseverance, will always be necessary, the subject of organization might be more interesting if we studied the *why* at the same time as the *what*—if we first determined the general principles of organization, and then investigated the establishments of units and formations, noting how those principles have been applied, or misapplied. This method would be like the familiar one of analyzing the success or failure of military operations, according to the observance or neglect of the principles of war. The principles which are set forth below are based on those given in F.S.R. Vol. I, Sec. 2. They have, of course, been treated in more detail, and certain changes in terminology have been made in order to make the subject clearer." There followed a pellucid analysis, which many of us who onetime wrestled with the task of memorizing "Organization" wish we had then had by our side, to read, mark, learn and inwardly digest.

Lieut.-Gen. E. L. M. Burns

OH JOY!

HE ASKED "Do you love me?"
I was loath to say no,
Though his hair was receding
And his pace much too slow;
For his words they were golden
To one of my years,
With men getting scarcer
Than elephants' ears.

MARJORIE CARD

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Religious Freedom in Russia: Quebec House and Propriety

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WAS greatly interested in your article on Russia quoting the Archbishop of Canterbury. You quote him as saying there is more complete freedom of worship in Russia. I have just been reading the Dean of Canterbury's book, "The Secret of Soviet Strength" in which he writes (page 145): "It is not permitted to practise religious propaganda amongst children, for instance. Sunday Schools are prohibited, though all children may be taught religion at home and religion may be taught in theological seminaries."

The Dean points out that there is a definite distinction made between "freedom of worship" which is allowed in Russia, and freedom of religious propaganda. And he quotes Statute 124 of the Stalin Constitution of 1936 as follows: "In order to ensure freedom of conscience, the Church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the State and the school from the church. Freedom of religious worship and freedom of *anti*-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens."

In other words freedom is allowed to existing Christians to worship but not to make converts. Whilst anti-religious circles are quite free to do the latter.

Perhaps you can tell me whether the situation in this respect has changed since the Dean wrote his book (the date of copyright is 1943).

REV. D. C. H. MICHELL.
Assiniboia, Sask.

Permission to elect a Patriarch and form a Holy Synod, granted to the Russian Orthodox Church in September, 1943 by the Soviet Government marked the official restoration of the church in Russia. Since then the Russian Patriarchate has been issuing a religious magazine, which, however, like all publications in Russia is subject to state approval. Establishment of ecclesiastic schools for training clergy was also granted at this time. (We understand that theological seminaries as well as the printing of Russian bibles or the importation were ended by restrictive measures in the "Stalin Constitution" of 1936.) But since candidates cannot be accepted until they are eighteen years of age, it means that a man entering the priesthood will first have a Soviet education. Restrictions on Sunday Schools and religious education except by parents in the home are still enforced, so it is a little difficult to see how a strong early grounding in religion which should be a pre-requisite for religious leaders is at all possible.—Editor.

Quebec's Legislature

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I note that in your Front Page editorial of Saturday, May 6, you are quite violent vis-à-vis the politicians of the province of Quebec with regard to their attitude on the conscription of manpower for service overseas. As I read the article, the thought came to me that you had perhaps forgotten that the leaders of all the different political parties, with the exception of Mr. Herridge's party, energetically asserted themselves everywhere in Canada along the same lines as the leaders and the politicians of the province of Quebec, before and during the electoral campaign of 1940, on that very same question.

If you have not forgotten it, then why not use what you so often refer to as "British fair play" and be just as severe and critical in your judgment towards the people of your own race and blood, on the issue of conscription of manpower for service overseas, as you are with the leaders of Quebec?

Hull, Que. A WEEKLY READER.

There was not a word in our article regarding "the politicians of the province of Quebec". Our criticism was of the members of the Legislature of the province of Quebec, for passing a resolution concerning a subject for which their Legislature is in no way responsible and with which it has nothing to do. We have never criticized anybody for opposing conscription for overseas service, in his personal capacity as a citizen or in his authorized capacity as a member of Parliament entrusted with the business of determining the manner of Canada's participation in the war. When the electors of Quebec cease to regard their Legislature as a means of bringing pressure to bear on the Dominion Government in regard to matters of federal administration, and leave that task to their representatives in Parliament, they will get better government in their province; but we fear that that time is remote.—Editor.

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The Front Page

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not always blame them on the conquerors. "These terrible difficulties," he says in an article on the insufficiency of Quebec education in 1760-1837, "we do not claim to be due to any policy of constant hostility on the part of the colonial authorities. They are rather among the inevitable consequences of the catastrophe of 1760, since a conquered people necessarily suffers a rupture in the process of its life which is sometimes irreparable, and which is bound in any case to absorb it for long years in a toilsome task of restoration and adaptation."

The article is the first of a series appearing in the Montreal monthly *Relations*, and pending the publication of Senator David's "national" history the series might be worth the attention of English-speaking Canada.

The Franco Problem

MR. CHURCHILL'S gratitude to General Franco for what he practically described as Spain's non-intervention policy towards our little private war for democracy and human rights—in which the General would obviously want to intervene if at all on the other side, as Mr. Churchill took for granted—has naturally appeared excessive to a good many democratic commentators. We do not however know exactly what Mr. Churchill and Sir Samuel Hoare may have been purchasing by this gratitude; and the thought occurs that possibly it may not have been General Franco alone who was aimed at.

The war is nearing the stage where the policy of the Vatican—less important during the actual fighting because it is not expressed by troops or occupation of territory—becomes a very weighty element. Assurances to Franco are in a very real sense assurances to the Vatican. If they are given with the concurrence, or even without the protest, of Marshal Stalin, they may mean that the Communists have been persuaded to give up the idea of invading Europe ideologically from the West, probably in return for a pretty large concession of ideological territory in the east.

This would help to explain the otherwise astonishing reluctance of Britain and America to commit themselves on the French National Committee of Liberation. Their rulers may be influenced by those who desire to reserve the possibility of setting up a much less Leftist type of government in France than General de Gaulle and the Committee would be likely to produce—though one would suppose that the difficulty of doing so, in view of the long-maintained clerical support of Vichy, would be very great. We know, however, singularly little about what has been going on in France since the ultimate defeat of Germany became a certainty, and it is conceivable that the French clergy may have largely purged themselves of the charge of collaborationism and become aiders and abettors of the liberationist struggle. After all, it was more Marshal Petain who patronized the Church than the Church which patronized Marshal Petain.

What Citizenship?

IT IS high time that Canadians woke up to the importance of having a clearly defined and universally recognized Canadian citizenship, a civic quality which one either possesses or does not possess, and which confers equally clearly defined and well understood (and generally accepted) privileges and responsibilities. If the process of getting his defined citizenship involves separating Canadian citizenship from British citizenship, then that necessity must be faced. What we are doing at present is to rub along with a compromise which debases British citizenship by pretending that it has validity in Canada and then subjecting it to limitations which we do not apply to citizens of Canadian birth.

Some of the United States consulates are today erroneously informing persons of British but not Canadian birth that they do not need a border crossing permit to get into the adjacent Republic. The officials at the border are much better informed. They insist on a border crossing permit—though in case of urgent necessity they will fall back on some special procedure which enables them to take a chance on people who are obviously only going into the United States for a few days on important business. The reason for this discrimination is simply and solely the Canadian attitude on readmittance. Persons with a Canadian birth certificate do not need a border crossing permit to enter the United States, for the simple reason that the Dominion can be relied upon to make no attempt to prevent their getting back into this country. Persons of British but not Canadian birth have no such assurance. Canada, while purporting to be maintaining a system of British (Empire) citizenship, evades the natural consequences of that system by setting up discriminatory regulations based upon birthplace. It claims (and undoubtedly possesses) and exercises the right to exclude a British citizen from entering Canada, unless he was born in Canada.

PREFABRICATED NEUTRALITY

Now SATURDAY NIGHT has no objection to Canada participating in a system of Empire citizenship, if she participates in it in good faith and accepts its proper consequences. But we do not believe there is the slightest possibility of her ever doing so. The people of India, for example, are British subjects; but there is not the slightest probability of their ever being allowed into Canada as a matter of right. But for that matter the people (the natives) of Great Britain itself are not allowed into Canada as a matter of right; we admit them, we exclude them and we expel them according to our own good pleasure, and no matter how long one of them remains in our midst, and how great are the services which he performs for Canada, we cannot confer upon him the rights of a natural-born Canadian, because (owing to the necessity of ignoring the citizenship aspect) we have made those rights wholly dependent upon the accident of birth.

SATURDAY NIGHT expects to be denounced from numerous quarters for making the suggestion that we stop fooling ourselves with an alleged system of Empire citizenship which is not Empire citizenship at all, and set up a Canadian citizenship which will really be a Canadian citizenship and which will enable us to make British citizens into real Canadian citizens if they want to be made. But it is not we who are opposing Empire citizenship; it is the laws enacted by the Canadian Parliament, and generally approved by the Canadian people, which have made Empire citizenship meaningless in Canada, whatever it may be in other parts of the Empire—and we suspect it is not much more meaningful there. This will enable us to straighten out our naturalization system. At present it purports to confer "British" citizenship, with the rights and obligations of "a natural-born British subject." But in Canada the rights and obligations of one who is simply "a natural-born British subject" and does not happen to have been born in Canada are practically nil. What we need to confer is the rights and obligations of "a natural-born Canadian." When we have got around to doing that, perhaps we shall begin to realize that those rights and obligations are a serious matter, and ought not to be wiped out overnight as we have, for example, wiped out the rights and obligations of some thousands of natural-born Canadians whose parents happen to be Japanese.

Canada is all messed up on this whole citizenship business, and it is no wonder that the Americans find it hard to understand our position.

FROM STABIAE

HOW joyously the sunlight fills the green,
The panelled background for her auburn head!
How light her foot! How slender is her hand
Plucking a single star of flower, dead
And scattered with the motes of centuries!
Was she in all her matchless beauty, worn
As a fair garment to a vernal feast,
Chosen to bear aloft this sacred horn
Of blossom to an altar in the glade
That day the night came down? Or fell unbound
Her burnished hair across a paven floor
To coil forever some pale shaft around?
Ah, still she turns aside her small bright head
And tempts us with the soft line of her face;
Mysterious and pagan, old and lost,
For all her youth and all her flowing grace.

LENORE A. PRATT

Hampering Borrowers

BOOK-PLATES have been engraved for four hundred years or so. The inventor may have been a monk in Germany—as some say—, or a French courtier, much later, "or perhaps Eye-tal-e-an." Whoever he was he must have been a man of suspicious mind, not at all sure of his visitors. Bookish Englishmen got the idea early, and stuck to it. Everyone rich enough to have a library got an engraver to dash-off an "ex libris" label, replete with armorial or allegorical designs, and a print was pasted into each book.

The owner at last rested from his gummy labors convinced that that was *that*. Sir Geoffrey Thingummy, or Viscount Suffolk might now be admitted to the library in safety. But collectors tell us of instances where two bookplates have been found in one book, one superimposed on the other; book-borrowing having been its own reward.

The idea of ear-marking one's books was so sound that it filtered down the centuries and the classes until the stateliness of heraldry degenerated. School books of our own time often bear on the fly-leaf only a crude rhyme, such as

"Steal not this book for fear of strife,
For the owner carries a big jack-knife."

But it has remained for a Regina man to hit the happy mean as between coats-of-arms and menacing verse. He pastes this inscription in his books: "Reader's Autographed Copy. Read this book with, I trust, profit and pleasure to yourself. Then sign your name on the end page and return to the owner, so that your signature may be preserved for posterity along with the great and near-great in the library of J. Harry Flock, Regina, Sask., Canada."

Mr. Flock, having a nice turn of humor, knows well that even this won't do any good, mankind being as it is, and book-borrowers being as they are. His shelves will remain as gat-toothed as the Wife of Bath.

The Passing Show

IF all the postwar plans were spread out over a ten-acre tomato field the cut-worms would be discouraged. And if all the planners could be laid end to end—it might be a good thing.

•

The young couples come out of the church door all smiles, reckless of the horrible dilemma awaiting them. Shall we have an apartment or a baby?

•

Large numbers of Germans are "disappearing," in the sense of abandoning their identity and letting it be assumed that the persons they were have been killed in air-raids. Which suggests that large numbers of Germans have records which they don't want to answer for when Germany is defeated.

•

Social Crediters are pointing out that under their system insurance would be unnecessary. It isn't exactly necessary under ours. It is perfectly possible to die without any, but if you have some it's quite a help to your widow.

•

"It is generally advisable for persons with sinus trouble to boop their intake of calcium." —Montreal *Gazette*.

Well, they can always give up bicarbonate.

•

The Montreal *Star* says it has refused to accept a CCF advertisement saying that "Enemy No. 2 is the octopus of financial and industrial monopoly," on the ground that it is not in the public interest. And besides that, it may not be true.

•

Our grocer declares that he would willingly become one of the Friends of Hansard but for the fact that all his reading time is taken up by regulations from the War Time Prices and Trade Board.

•

There should be no difficulty about finding charges to lay against Dr. Goebbels when we get him. Incitement to murder is a good beginning.

•

Times do change. We have now reached the point where it is made a charge against the Canadian banks that they don't go broke.

•

And after Rome, all roads lead to Berlin.

•

CANADIANS CHALK UP
RESOUNDING TRIUMPH
—Headline in Montreal *Star*.

Using that squeaky chalk again?

•

It now comes out that one of the German signatures to the Versailles Treaty was that of a second violinist, which seems reasonable as we then expected Germany to play second fiddle for quite a long time.

•

We tried to run a joke in last week's issue about the advertisement in the Vancouver *Daily Province* in which the advertiser proclaimed that he paid "oGod wages", but the proofreader wouldn't let us. O well, it wasn't a very good joke anyhow.

•

A German naval expert has said that the Canadian navy shows astonishing progress, but a Toronto newspaper thinks that he only said it just to throw a monkey-wrench into the Canadian elections.

•

British Parents welcoming their evacuee children back from the United States are staggered at their Americanized speech. After one or two tries the youngsters will find that "Beat me Daddy" means something entirely different in Great Britain.

•

Fire in the new synagogue in Quebec was said to have been set by a group of hotheads. Warming their pants might cool them off.

•

The Toronto Anglican synod is considering establishing a course of instruction in sex and marriage for the guidance of clergy, says a news report. They have to do something if sermons are going to compete with Hollywood productions.

•

Doukhobors collected $700 and sent it to Arthur MacNamara, head of National Selective Service "for war sufferers". Come now, come now! Job regimentation isn't as terrible as all *that!*

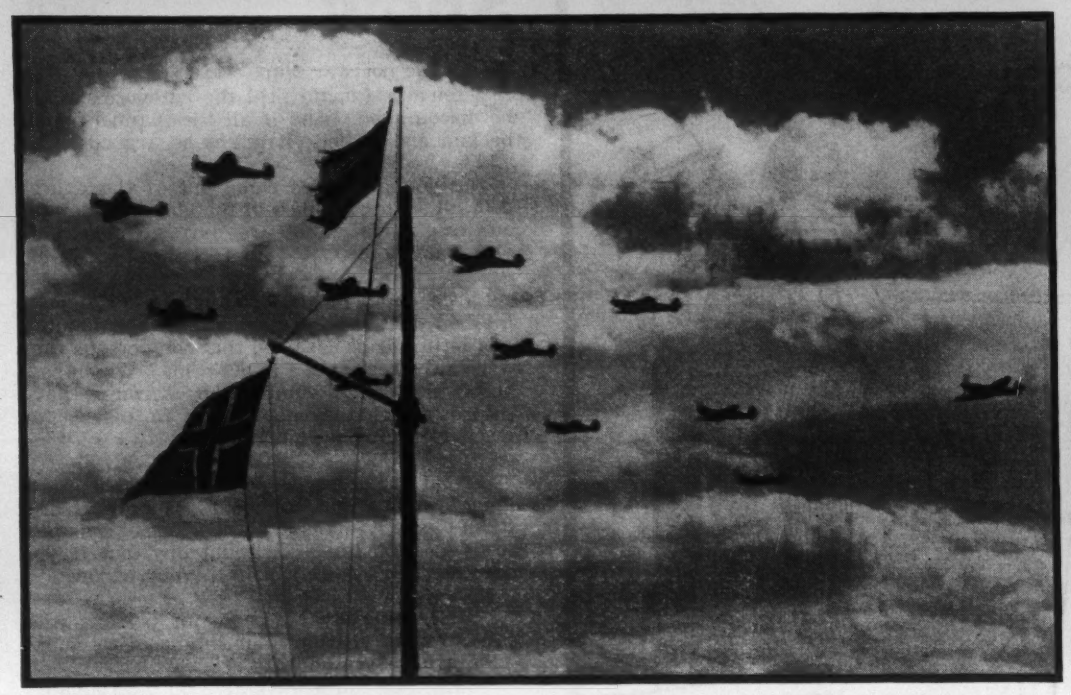
•

Mr. Coldwell says he cannot advise Quebeckers to support the Bloc Populaire. Better knock wood Mr. Coldwell when you knock the Bloc.

•

A second set of quadruplets has been born in Britain and life insurance experts have given the Dionne quintet a high life expectancy. Mass production seems to be an established thing.

Modern Vikings Ride the Skies in Spitfires



Both Norwegian and squadron flags are flown when the squadron is out over enemy territory. Flags and planes returning from a successful sweep are silhouetted against snowy clouds.

Cleaning the guns of a Spitfire, lads in the ground crew and the pilots form very close attachments. Boys who have to stay behind "sweat" it out while their pilots are in action.

By Margaret K. Zieman

PATROL duty, escort duty, plenty of actual combat as fighter pilots—Royal Norwegian Air Force fliers, most of whom trained in Ontario, Canada, at Little Norway, have shared in practically every phase of aerial warfare. Today, the R.N.A.F. consists of patrol bomber units, fighter squadrons, a squadron in the Coastal Command and many pilots in the No. 45 Atlantic Transport Group. Individual members are flying with the R.A.F. Fighter, and Bomber units.

In 1943 a Norwegian fighter squadron had the highest score of all the squadrons in the R.A.F. Eighteen planes behind is a British squadron, while another Norwegian squadron, as number three, was only five planes behind the second place British.

The boys from Little Norway have long since squared their account with the Nazis for the destructive bombing of the Norwegian homeland. Norwegians flying in R.N.A.F. fighter squadrons or fighting in the R.A.F. have brought down 163 Nazi planes; 40 more were probably destroyed and 124 damaged and probably destroyed.

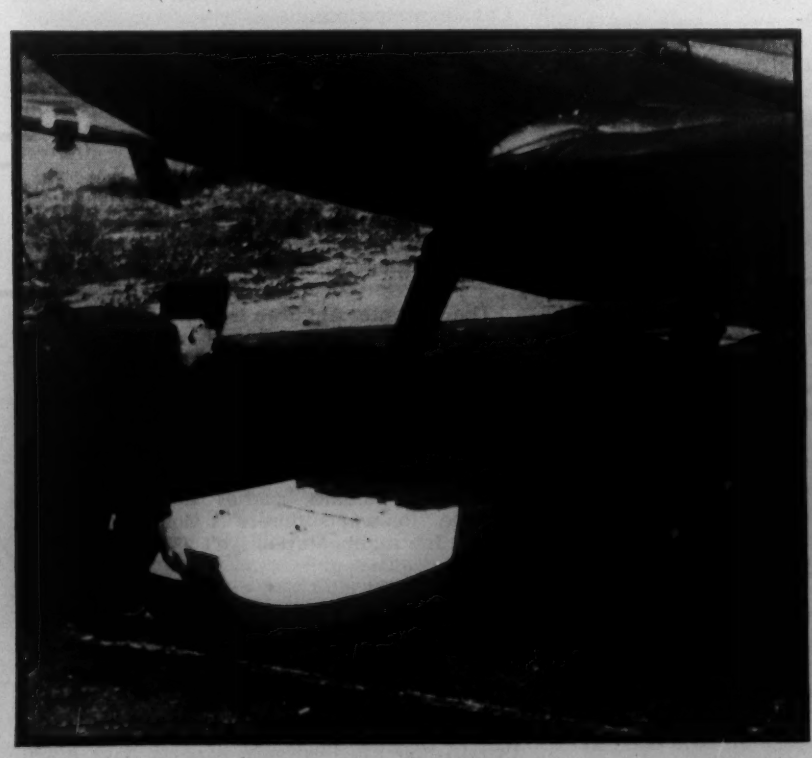
Now they are eagerly bombing Germany so the grip that today is held by this overwhelming force may soon be loosened and finally broken. Everything Norwegians can give has been contributed to the fight since that day in April, 1940, when the Germans treacherously attacked their country. On April 9, the day that brought Norway its greatest disaster, the Norwegian Air Force, ill-equipped to combat the crack modern machines of the German Luftwaffe, went on fighting even after the order to cease firing had been given. When the fliers lined up for their last inspection on Norwegian soil, they promised each other that the fight would continue both inside and outside of Norway.

That promise has been gloriously kept. Boys who crept out of little bays at home in Norway in small sailing vessels and crossed to England the "hard way", others who chose the alternate so-called "easy way" through Sweden and around the world through Russia and India, arrived in Canada at Camp "Little Norway" determined to bring nearer the day when Norway would again be free.

Four years have passed but scarcely a week goes by which does not see some Norwegian boys turning up at Little Norway in Canada. Four years of living under Nazi tyranny has, if anything, made these younger lads even more determined to get into the fight against the Hun. The feeling is also explained in a British Wing Commander's words: "These Norwegian fliers are praying for the job every time there is a chance to go up and fight the enemy." For these boys there can be no returning home until final victory is won!

Though accustomed to handling more deadly weapons, fliers in their spare time become enthusiastic archers.

Debris from the Focke-Wulf shot down damaged this plane, but the victory alone is remembered.



Norwegian fighter planes escort bombers far into enemy territory. Here a plane is fitted with an extra gasoline tank for the trip.

From plane to plane has passed this Viking crest painted by a pilot missing in 1942.

Scenes from the homeland are painted on the wall of this dispersal hut where the pilots wait, ready to take off at a moment's notice.

We Can Build Population As Well As Import It

By E. L. CHICANOT

If there were three children in every family in Canada our population of youngsters and coming citizens would be doubled. If a child were added every year to one family in six, instead of to one in twelve as at present, the annual total of new citizens so added would exceed the highest peak of immigration that Canada has ever experienced.

This causes the writer to suggest that we would do better to plan on building Canada ourselves, rather than depending on immigration. He points to Alberta's new free maternity hospitalization legislation, children's allowances and higher income tax exemptions as measures to promote this building.

Mr. Chicanot is Managing Editor of The Canadian Doctor.

LIFE marches on. The government of Alberta will in future bear the costs of maternity hospitalization for bona fide citizens of the province, the first territory of the Dominion to undertake such a measure. That's a real break for the hard-pressed mothers—and fathers—of Alberta, is the average reader's probable reaction as he casually passes on to find some other item of news that may be of really pertinent national interest.

But perchance he gives it a moment's reflection and pulls up short. Isn't this, after all, a matter of very great national importance, the furnishing of better natal care, the possible saving of mothers, the ushering into this country of new citizens under better conditions, more conducive to survival? A mother or baby saved to Alberta mean citizens preserved to Canada.

Maternal deaths in Canada average over one thousand in a normal year, or roughly five per cent per thousand of live births. Physicians estimate on the basis of their experience that from one half to two thirds of maternal deaths are preventable. The loss of a mother in many instances means also the loss of her child, certainly the loss of other children she might have had. Isn't it worthwhile saving upwards of 500 Canadian mothers per year?

With some justification Canada prides herself on her record of infantile mortality, for the medical profession has been responsible for a very praiseworthy accomplishment in this regard. In 1921 the infant death rate for Canada was 102 per 1,000 of live births and the figure for 1940 shows the loss to have been reduced by almost one half, or to 56 per 1,000 of live births.

Others Doing Better

Nevertheless Canada cannot afford to be complacent with some eleven territories of the world doing considerably better. Against Canada's record of 56 infant deaths per 1,000 of live births in 1940 stands New Zealand's figure of 31 per 1,000, in 1939. Standing superior to Canada in this regard are also Iceland, Australia, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland, United States, Union of South Africa, England and Wales and the British Isles. Clearly the Canadian situation is yet capable of a good deal of bettering.

In this best year to date of 1940 Canada lost 13,783 citizens before they had attained the end of their first year—potential men and women of unpredictable capacity snuffed out before they were even given a chance. The Technical Committee on Medical Care in the United States, where the record is better than ours, estimates that the still birth rate can be reduced possibly by two fifths and that deaths of newborn infants can be reduced by one third and probably by one half.

A country's greatest assets are its men, women and children. Mr. Ickes recently valued human beings in terms of productive capacity at five times the value of all the material assets of the nation. The economic may seem a cold and callous way to look into such a situation but it has a potent appeal for certain types of mind who may be moved at realization of the monetary loss to the nation through preventable infantile deaths.

Dublin and Lotta in their *Money Value of a Man* estimate the value of a child at birth at from $30,000 to $16,050, depending on the income class of maximum earnings. Using the discounted value of net future earnings (that is after deducting the expenses of raising a child) for the median income of $2,000 it is fairly accurately estimated that the value of a child at birth is $9,000 and at twenty-one years of age $30,000.

Cost of Infant Deaths

At this reckoning Canada lost in 1940 through infant deaths the sum of $124,047,000, or, if half of these be reckoned as preventable, roughly about $62,000,000. Alberta estimates its new scheme of maternity hospitalization, in force in the Province's 96 hospitals and 40 nursing homes, will cost $643,000 in the present fiscal year. In 1940 Alberta lost 834 infants. If the new provincial plan can save half of these it will be worth to the nation immediately $3,753,000, and a good start will have been given to some 417 infants who, if they are taken on successfully to the age of twenty-one, will be worth $12,510,000 to the country.

Certainly, merely looked at from the standpoint of economics, Alberta's new measure is worthy of national emulation.

Thinking of these 13,783 baby deaths in terms of lost future citizens and general population growth strikes us with the fact that the figure is substantially larger than the total number of immigrants received in the country in the same year. This starts a long train of thought.

When we talk airily of the greatness that is to be Canada's after the war, of the expansion that is to take place, of a population grown to twenty-five or thirty millions, we invariably think of this development brought largely about through the introduction of mature new citizens from outside sources. We argue heatedly as to whether we should confine our immigration to people from the British Isles or whether we shall throw the doors widely open to the hordes from the countries of continental Europe we are sure will be eager to come here to make new homes. In either case it is someone else to whom we look to do the major part of the job of building population for us, to furnish the necessary brawn and brains to carry our country on to its assured destiny.

Wouldn't it be a good idea to think once in a while and a little bit more of what we might do in this direction for ourselves, such as the new Alberta legislation seems calculated indirectly to do? British stock is all very well and the country has a successful record in the assimilation of the foreign born who are making a distinctly worthwhile contribution to national prosperity and wellbeing. But for the future of this country are there any citizens comparable to those born in Canada, educated in Canada, brought to maturity in a Canadian environment and under Canadian conditions?

A great deal of misconception exists as to the part immigration has played in the population-building of Canada. Between the taking of the first census in 1871 and the last in 1941 the population of Canada increased by 7,730,829. In the same period 6,315,501 immigrants were admitted to the Dominion. The two statements are irreconcilable until we undertake to analyze census figures when we find that between 1871 and 1931 out of every three immigrants attracted to these shores only one permanently established and assimilated. Between 1931 and 1941 Canada lost more from emigration than she gained from immigration.

Birth Rate Falling

Actually, taking into account the country's loss of native-born Canadians, some of them possibly displaced by immigrants, Canada's population during the last seventy years has only grown by the figure of natural increase. We can scarcely expect to grow by a greater rate in the future. The thought is induced that it should be very much to Canada's advantage to make the increment as substantially as possible *actually* natural increase.

It is general knowledge, and rather complacently accepted, that Canada's birth rate is declining, has been as far back as records go, save for a purely temporary rise for which war marriages are responsible. It has been falling faster than the death rate, where the medical profession has similarly done very meritorious work. There consequently has been a steady decline in the rate of natural increase from 17.1 per thousand of population in 1921-25 to 11.7 per thousand in 1940.

In other words if Canada in 1940 had had the same rate of natural increase as she had in the early twenties she would have had approximately 62,000 more citizens to record in the census of the following year. These citizens, of her own providing, would have exceeded in number the immigrants of any year back to 1930. From this vantage point, in retrospect and prospect, we can estimate the potential citizens we have lost in the last twenty years or so, the greater numbers we are probably going to lose.

Looked at statistically in this fashion Canada could largely disregard the factor of immigration and undertake her own population building if citizens felt this a national duty, if one could somehow generate the spirit of co-operation. A slight increase in the birth rate which, with the steady decline taking place in the death rate, would reflect itself ever more pronouncedly in the rate of natural increase, would remove most of the worries as to both the quality and quantity of future population.

Only 1.5 per Family

Of the 2,486,920 families in Canada 31.4 per cent have no children at all; 23.4 per cent have but one child; 17.4 per cent have two children; and 10.5 per cent three children. More than 72 per cent of all families in the Dominion have less than three children. There are roughly three and one third million children in Canada fourteen years of age and younger. This works out to approximately 1.5 children per family.

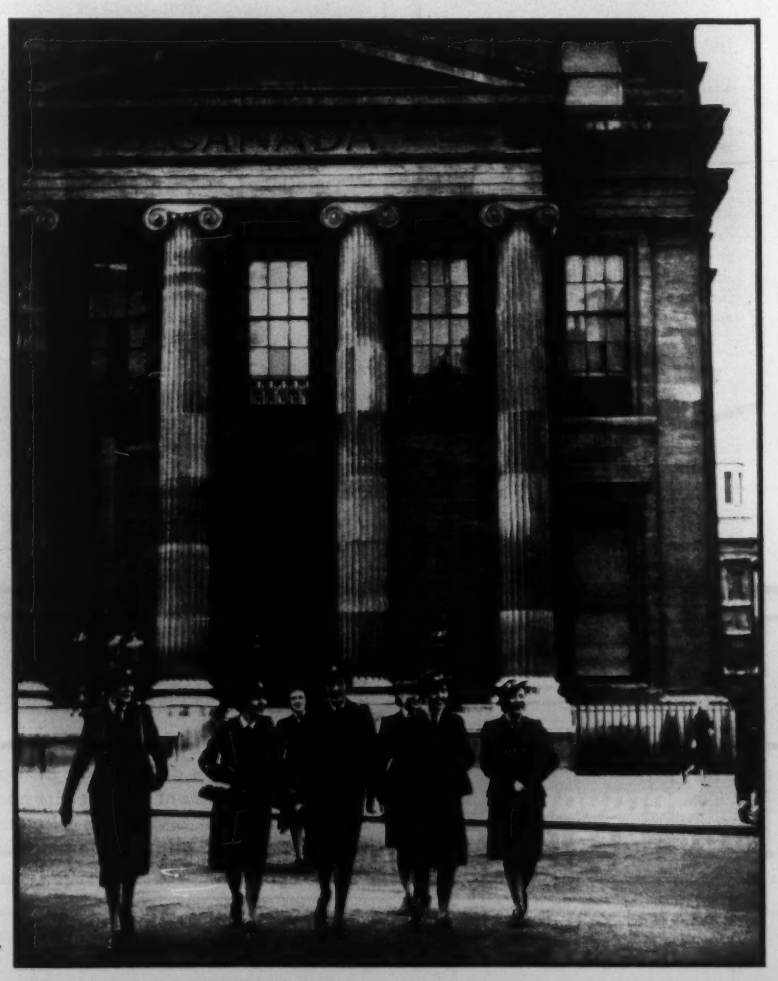
If there were only three children per family throughout the Dominion it would double the country's population of youngsters and coming citizens. If a child were added each year to one in only every sixth family, instead of as at present to one in approximately twelve, the annual total of new citizens so added would exceed the figures of the immigration tide at its highest in the past, figures which will never be remotely approached again.

It's all visionary and fantastic, of course. The most optimistic could not imagine such a situation being brought about. No sense of responsibility towards the national good is going to induce fathers and mothers to have more children. No family regards the elevation of the country's birthrate as its individual concern. A host of factors, economic and social, which have been operating for some time and which are becoming increasingly more potent, govern the situation and nothing less than an absolute revolution in public attitude and state of mind could bring about such a desideratum.

But the train of thought started does suggest that, as a people, when we think of the future of the population of our country and plan for it, we concentrate too exclusively on the factor of immigration. It might be wise to divert some portion of this attention to the matter of raising our own citizens, of easing their way into the world and preserving them when they get there, which is the aim of the Alberta measure, of giving larger income tax exemptions and providing children's allowances and as has been suggested, of in other ways encouraging those willing to have children to have them and aiding them in launching them on the sea of life. We must realize that immigration has not been the outstanding success in Canadian population building we have too readily assumed. With the same effort and expenditure devoted we might do better ourselves.

Canadian Teachers Spread Gospel of Empire Good-will

Just a geography lesson on Canada? On Canada, yes, but not an ordinary lesson, for these English school children at the Peckham Central School, S.E. 15, in London are getting first-hand information from Miss Catherine Steele, M.A., of Toronto, one of seven Canadian teachers, in England for the duration to help in the care of children. These seven went overseas in a party of 24 teachers and social service workers who wear on their right sleeves the insignia of the Canadian Children's Service. Its members are now distributed all over the country, working in schools and with billeting officers. The project is a joint undertaking between the British Ministry of Health, the Board of Education, and the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Headquarters for the unit is Canada House, from which six of the seven teachers who have been recruited from seven of Canada's far-flung provinces are seen setting out on a sight-seeing tour (below). Miss D. Shearwood-Stubington (left), who is in charge of the girls, has her office there and here all arrangements for the members' work and social engagements are made. Teachers in group are (left to right): L. Johnson, Moncton, N.B.; C. Steele, Toronto, Ont.; R. Houston, Regina, Sask.; M. Emmott, Nelson, B.C.;—in the rear: F. Myles, Toronto (left) and O. Goodwin, Oak Lake, Man. After the war, a larger and permanent exchange of teachers and social workers from all parts of the Empire is definitely promised.



Axis Spy Activities in Argentina Incredible

By F. G. A. COOK

Only recently has there been any public information on the true scope of Axis spy activities centred on Argentina. The extent of the activity is astounding.

It has been shown that the German Embassy by means of cable, radio and letter has kept Berlin minutely informed on ship movements, cargoes, American war production, strikes, and even such incidental information as inland weather reports. And often the information has been forwarded through American- owned cable companies which have had no choice but to accept the Axis messages.

Washington.

IT WAS early in the morning of a hot July day when the U.S. liner Uruguay steamed slowly from Rio de Janeiro Harbor and headed for sea.

A couple of hours later an American secret listening post picked up a powerful shortwave transmitter on which messages of unusual strength were being sent by code. They were carefully copied down, and a few hours later the code was "cracked".

Those messages made interesting reading when laid on the desk of one of America's top intelligence men here in Washington. "The American liner has just left Rio . . . she is being followed by the British auxiliary cruiser Carnarvon Castle . . . more later."

For days they listened with grim faces to that station. Someone in South America — almost certainly Argentina, they agreed—had unusually good sources of information. Hour after hour he was reporting to Berlin on the progress of that U.S. liner. "The British cruiser is steaming some distance ahead . . . she is slackening speed and apparently falling behind . . . now she is ranging the ocean about three miles to starboard."

For seven days that voyage was followed mile by mile. Messages ceased only when the Uruguay docked in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. The Germans had not given any sign of response, but they had been provided with a day-by-day account of a sailing that was supposed to be absolutely secret. Their information would have been priceless to any U-boat within range.

Reports went to London of that incident. They were discussed with British Intelligencers in Trinidad and at many other Western Hemisphere points.

A few weeks later another message was intercepted. This disclosed down to the last detail the British arrangements to equip our merchantmen with torpedo nets, and casually went on: "We can offer to sink two or three of the largest British ships. Please instruct payment after sinkings. Nothing asked in advance."

The Wilhelmstrasse rose to that bait. A message was intercepted in the opposite direction in which Germans admitted they were "very interested in your proposition."

Radio Contact

Still later a radio conversation between Buenos Aires and Berlin was heard by an American listening post, during which the Germans asked detailed information on the production of certain types of U.S. airplanes at factories in Kansas and Oklahoma and progress reports from assembly plants in Kansas. An eastbound message was picked up which gave the Germans production figures from a certain navy dive-bomber factory. Listeners also heard a debate between Buenos Aires and Berlin as to the advisability of putting into effect the sabotage schemes hatched in Germany, including the placing of bombs aboard British ships then anchored in the River Plate.

Details of how the Nazi and Japanese spy rings operated inside a nominally neutral country are still scant here. The Buenos Aires censorship, for months one of the toughest in the world, is still operating with extreme rigor.

In Washington, however, it is known and admitted that the "cracking" of spying is largely the work of British Secret Service and security officials working at British censorship and control points like Bermuda and Trinidad—sometimes by other and more dramatic means than can be hinted yet.

When Pearl Harbor brought the United States into the war American protests against the British censorship in the West Indies died away. In their place came close co-operation on a scale that would have been impossible before. From that moment the fate of spies in this hemisphere was only a matter of time.

Hitler's spy ring in Buenos Aires, it can now be stated, was a model of careful planning and organization. It was a machine that worked smoothly for years from several different points simultaneously. It covered the entire country and vast areas of neighboring Republics.

Many Cells

It was organized in a series of watertight cells, each operating independently from the others. Most of the agents working for one group knew nothing but the names of one or two colleagues. They seldom heard the name of their own chief and never suspected the existence of other similar groups.

Yet is is known that there were certainly four, and probably as many as ten, such self-contained groups, each working under the direct orders of the German Embassy. The Embassy's business offices, which were the headquarters of espionage activities, were in palatial suites of rooms on a high floor of the Banco Germanico skyscraper building, from which they had an unrestricted view of the city and harbor.

Documents in possession of the U.S. authorities show beyond doubt that from this "Embassy" movements of Allied merchantmen have been closely watched, and information on cargoes, sailing times, and routes faithfully forwarded to Berlin, along with data on U.S. war production, strikes, preparedness, activities at various bases, and even the latest weather reports from the Middle West.

This non-stop 24 hours a day flood of useful information went overseas by cable, radio, and even letters posted to fake addresses in Spain. Cables passed between Buenos Aires and Occupied Europe until recently with peace-time ease, and lack of restrictions.

Transradio, an American concern, had the mortification of having to send radiograms that the staff felt certain were coded and contained information far different from the harmless messages they seemed to be. Transradio is a public utility concern, and, therefore, under Argentine law, had to accept any message presented, as long as it conformed with local regulations. There was nothing Transradio could do but transmit these messages.

Until Mussolini's collapse, the Italian cable concern did a roaring business on similar lines, from its ornate offices in the Calle San Martin.

From anywhere in the Argentine you could pick up a telephone, and call anyone in Germany. The Union Telefonica is American-owned, and also is "public utility", unable to decide which calls it shall accept and which reject.

Axis news agencies, barred from every other Latin-American country, were going strong in the Argentine till recently. They have long been a channel whereby Tokyo and Berlin obtained valuable information in the guise of harmless press despatches.

Germany's notorious lie factory Trans-Ocean had an important Buenos Aires branch which has just been seized. The Japanese Domei has a large staff filing regularly to Tokyo.

Information here is that spy activities in the Argentine have also been thriving in German business firms, most of which have maintained staffs beyond all proportion to their apparent business needs.

Now that Argentina has broken with the Axis the United Nations hope that the Buenos Aires Government will be going all out to prevent and to foil these machinations.

Drilling holes for dynamite charges at a Pacific base was a tedious business. This 75-mm tank gun did the job in a fraction of the time.

EVER HAD AN ITCH OUT OF REACH?

Fleas attack in the darndest places! They keep moving around —and that's the secret of our sure way to get rid of them. I call it the ONE TWO.

ONE—dust Sergeant's flea-killing SKIP-FLEA Powder through your dog's coat regularly, on his undersides, along his back where he can't reach to scratch.

TWO—bathe your dog with Sergeant's SKIP-FLEA Soap—it kills fleas as it cleans.

The ONE-TWO is sure relief for your dog. Get SKIP-FLEA at drug and pet stores, today. *Free* Sergeant's Dog Book, too, at stores or with this coupon.

FREE Sergeant's Dog Medicines, Ltd. Dept. 33-F, 165 Dufferin St. Toronto, Ont.

Please mail a FREE, 36-page, Illustrated Sergeant's Dog Book to:
Print
Name
Address
City Prov.

Sergeant's DOG MEDICINES

When Allied airborne troops land behind the enemy's defences in Europe, guns and equipment will be dropped by parachute in containers like this, which can be clipped to aircraft.

MAKE YOUR SUMMER COTTAGE MORE COSY With a STEEL FURNACE FIREPLACE

A Beautiful open Fireplace plus Circulated Heat on the Warm Air Furnace Principle

Any style mantel—Brick, Stone Wood, etc.—can be built around the unit. Makes your cottage habitable earlier in the Spring and later in the Fall, because the hot air goes into your room—instead of out the chimney! It works on this principle: it draws the cold air out of the room into itself, and sends it out into the room hot.

Write for Descriptive Circular

WILBER S. GORDON
TWEED STEEL WORKS LIMITED - TWEED, ONTARIO
Toronto Show Room—83 Jarvis Street

Stomach-ache or Appendicitis?

—it's not for you to say

DON'T DO THIS: **If you have an unusual abdominal pain—don't take laxatives or home remedies; take no food or liquids, except water.**

Forego your usual daily business. Don't rub the spot that hurts, or apply an ice bag or hot-water bag.

WHY NOT? Your appendix may be inflamed. Food or laxatives might rupture the appendix and spread infection—the cause of most deaths in appendicitis. These complications are four times as frequent among those who have taken laxatives.

Moreover, physical exertion or massaging may be dangerous if the appendix is inflamed. Complete rest may help prevent serious complications. Heat or cold might kill the pain and give you the mistaken idea that the attack has passed.

DO THIS: **If the pain is a puzzling and persistent one, if it's accompanied by nausea or vomiting, call a doctor and rest in bed until he comes.**

WHY? Only a doctor is qualified to say whether you have appendicitis. He may want to take one or more blood-cell counts, watch your temperature, and wait for pain to localize. Chances are it *isn't* appendicitis. If it is, and the doctor advises an operation, quick action may save life, time, and money.

Prompt attention, together with the recent advances in medical science, have reduced by half the deaths from appendicitis in the past few years.

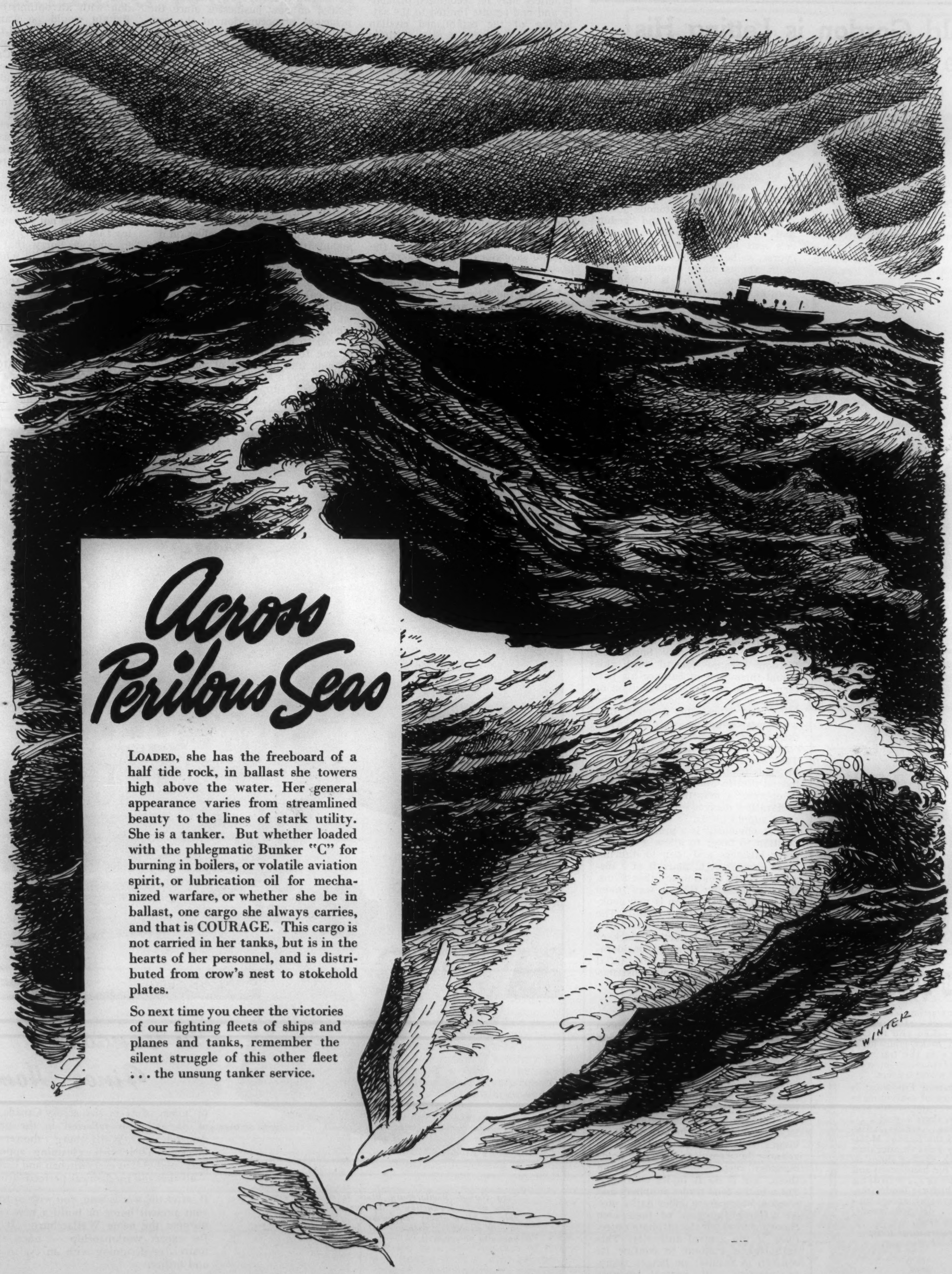
Send for Metropolitan's free booklet, 6-T-44, entitled, "Appendicitis." Address request to Canadian Head Office, Ottawa.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company

(A MUTUAL COMPANY)
NEW YORK

Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD *Leroy A. Lincoln*, PRESIDENT

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE: OTTAWA



Across Perilous Seas

LOADED, she has the freeboard of a half tide rock, in ballast she towers high above the water. Her general appearance varies from streamlined beauty to the lines of stark utility. She is a tanker. But whether loaded with the phlegmatic Bunker "C" for burning in boilers, or volatile aviation spirit, or lubrication oil for mechanized warfare, or whether she be in ballast, one cargo she always carries, and that is COURAGE. This cargo is not carried in her tanks, but is in the hearts of her personnel, and is distributed from crow's nest to stokehold plates.

So next time you cheer the victories of our fighting fleets of ships and planes and tanks, remember the silent struggle of this other fleet . . . the unsung tanker service.

WINTER

IMPERIAL OIL IMPERIAL PRODUCTS LIMITED

THE OTTAWA LETTER

Donald Gordon is Letting His Horse Have a Free Rein

By G. C. WHITTAKER

WHEN Donald Gordon in 1941-42 put the harness on business and backed the nag into the shafts he had, perforce, to hoist himself to the driver's seat and take the reins. You can't have a horse hitched without some one in command of it, unless it is tied to the hitching post and idle. Gordon didn't harness business to leave it idle but to control its gaits and paces and its speed and direction. Now, in 1944, when you see Gordon unfastening the check strap, easing the tugs, and even letting the lines lie loose over the dashboard, you can take it that he is influenced as much by consideration for the bored driver as for the tired steed.

After two-and-a-half years Gordon is no longer enthusiastic and zestful about controlling business. He is anxious to get off the driver's seat, away from the monotonous job of saying "gee and haw" and "gedup" and "whoa". He can't leave the driver's seat until he has finished the course, so he is doing the next thing to it. On as many stretches of the route as possible he is letting the lines hang loose while he leans back with closed eyes and dozes. He is satisfied now that the horse knows the curves better than he does, that if he doesn't let it have its head most of the way horse, buggy and driver, business and business control, will be in the ditch.

That is how it is that you are seeing controls being steadily loosened, and will see more of them loosened. More and more Gordon is content to give the horse the direction, let it reach the objective by its own instincts and training. But some times he opens his eyes and grabs the reins in a startled fancy that the beast is getting away from him. When he does this he is as likely as not to repent his half-sleeping fancy and to seek to square the matter with himself and with the horse by leaving the lines looser than ever.

HEADS MAGAZINE PUBLISHERS
Andrew M. O'Malley, advertising manager of the Canadian Home Journal, who at the annual meeting of the Magazine Publishers Association of Canada was elected president

Case of New Businesses

An instance of the kind is now occurring in connection with removal of the prohibition against the opening of new businesses. Deciding, after the ban had been on for two years, to tolerate new businesses, Gordon became fearful that this would throw out of balance his pattern for the equitable distribution of consumer goods. So he grabbed the reins and hurriedly decreed that while new businesses could be opened they could not operate on terms of equality with established businesses. They were not, for example, to deal in goods in short supply. He ordered indeed that in applying for a permit to operate, a new firm must sign a declaration disavowing any right to short supply goods.

This, obviously, is a pretty illogical position to take: to allow a firm to enter business and then to discriminate against it, to place it at a disadvantage in relation to other firms. Quickly realizing that it was taken too impulsively, Gordon is now looking for a way of retreat from it. The point is that the way to be chosen may well involve a further slackening of the reins. Under consideration is a plan for a very substantial modification of control over distribution of consumer goods.

Business in Control

Little by little this control has been whittled down until the Gordon Board does little more than dictate overall results required in equitable distribution. It orders that certain quantities of goods are to be reserved for and supplied to priority users, and determines that delivery by suppliers to distributors must satisfy certain quota stipulations. It no longer tells business how it is to achieve these results. It merely holds business responsible for achieving them, lets it do it in its own way. Thus, in the food trades suppliers and wholesalers operate under half a dozen different systems of their own choosing to reach the ultimate objectives of the control authority. This authority is content to confine its concern to results; no longer wants to interfere with normal business practices in dictating the methods by which they are accomplished.

Now the objectives, or according to control jargon "end results", may themselves be modified in the process of Gordon's retreat from the untenable position he too impulsively took in regard to new businesses. The five distribution areas across the country created by trade conditions and practices may be recognized officially and end results limited to the satisfying of the established civilian goods requirements of each of these areas on an equitable basis as far as short supplies will permit. In this way not only would the distribution trades be given increased freedom but the responsibilities of the control authority itself would be further curtailed.

Slack From Now On

It would be up to the trades to see that area needs were met, and if in the process of meeting them suppliers saw fit to furnish some short supply goods to new firms Mr. Gordon and his assistants would not be distressed or angered. The control chief would doze still more in the driver's seat and the horse would set its own pace and choose its own footing more than ever. Mr. Gordon cannot vacate the driver's seat until anti-inflation measures are considered no longer necessary but the reins will be slack a good part of the time from now on.

In one respect Mr. Gordon is the same in unbuckling the harness as when he was putting it on. He isn't much concerned about a natural public curiosity as to why things are done or undone. It perhaps would have been superfluous to have told the public two years ago why the ban was placed on new businesses since the principal preoccupation of the control authority at the time was that of closing off channels through which the consumer could spend his money on goods that the authority believed he did not need. With many lines of consumer goods still in short supply there is no very obvious reason for the removal of such a restriction and Mr. Gordon does not bother to tell the actual reason.

The fact is that the ban was lifted because, with discharged service men returning in increasing numbers to civilian life, it came into conflict with the Government's undertaking to facilitate their re-establishment. Men who had left business to join the army were finding themselves on demobilization barred from re-entering it as independent operators by decree of the Gordon board. The ban was lifted because it was no longer practical to maintain it.

Ottawa officials are of two minds on a matter that is of more than ordinary interest in that if one mind proved to be right Canada would be in line for a bit of export business running into hundreds of millions of dollars. The matter is that of the possibility of supplying Britain with some hundreds of thousands of prefabricated houses for its temporary housing program. A while back a wartime official returned from London with an optimistic report that Britain would be wanting to buy between a million and two million of such housing units and that there was no reason why Canada should not get as big a share of the business as could be handled.

Quite a lot of enthusiasm was inspired and the Department of Trade and Commerce set up a temporary organization to conduct a survey of Canada's potentialities for the project should it materialize. More recent reports from London are less optimistic, suggesting that Britain probably will want to reserve the undertaking for its own workers and surplus materials. The original enthusiasts are not discouraged, believing that Britain may want the houses in such a hurry that she will be anxious to turn to whatever source can supply them.

In the meantime some interesting examples of prefabricated housing are being manufactured by companies that would like a share in the business should it come along. One of them is being made entirely of light metal, another of fibreboard created from new materials and by new processes. Canada should have something attractive to offer should Britain decide to buy abroad.

IF your wartime furlough—or a week-end change of scene—takes you to Old Quebec, make your headquarters at the baronial Chateau Frontenac—meeting place of world leaders.

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Mechanized War is Not New in Our Century

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. F. C. FULLER

We often look on mechanized warfare as ultra modern but this is a mistake. Motorized warfare is new, dating back to the last war, but mechanization goes back to 400 B.C. when the Greeks introduced the use of ballistae, catapults and other mechanical weapons in great numbers.

MOTORIZATION is ultra modern; mechanization is ultra old. The first came into military being during the last war; for though railways, by facilitating supply, led to a vast increase in the size of armies, it was not until the introduction of the internal combustion engine and its application to road, field and above all, to air transport, that tactics were radically changed.

The second dates from the introduction of war engines which could be operated without the expenditure of human or animal energy (muscle-power), such as the ballista and catapult, the ancestors of the gun and the howitzer.

Because the governing idea behind these engines is to increase the hitting range, their origins must be sought in such instruments as the sling, spear-thrower, bow and blowpipe, the last-mentioned being nothing other than an air gun. Of these weapons the bow is known to date back to palaeolithic times.

An essential fact to note, is that, whereas thrusting and cutting weapons, frequently also slings and bows, are the weapons of field men, artillery is the weapon of city dwellers.

Jerusalem, Tyre, Carthage and Syracuse, all wealthy cities, produced artillery in abundance. After Alexander the Great seized the treasuries of Persia, and his successors scattered their hoards of gold, Alexandria is added to these cities, and so also is Rome once the Romans laid hands on the wealth and trade of the East. Later on, the same enormous development is witnessed in Europe, until we arrive at the present-day bomber airplane with an effective range of over 2000 miles and carrying bombs of 8000 lb. in weight.

The origins of artillery among the Greeks must be sought in Sicily about the year 400 B.C., at which date the tyrant Dionysius made use of ballistae and catapults in large numbers. From Syracuse about the middle of the fourth century B.C., these weapons were introduced into Greece, and though the Spartan Archidamus exclaimed, "O! Hercules, the valor of man is at an end," they were at once adopted by that exceptionally broad-minded soldier Philip of Macedon and by Alexander the Great, his son.

As I have mentioned, the enormous hoards of gold seized by Alexander were put into circulation rather than squandered in the civil war, following on his death, and went far to establish the three great dynasties of the Antigonids in Greece, the Seleucidae in Syria and the Ptolemians in Egypt. With these dynasties there came into being a rich, commercial and highly industrialized civilization known to history as the Hellenistic. In cities such as Alexandria gold-power was transformed into brain-power and in these warring times brain-power turned to military mechanization.

In the hundred and fifty years which followed the death of Alexander the progress in mechanics was unrivalled for nearly 2000 years. We still have accounts of the engines invented by Heron, 284-221 B.C., Philo, about 200 B.C., and Agesistratus, of the same date, who tells us that the artillery of his day could fire missiles up to a range of 800 yards. Dionysius an Alexandrian, invented a polybolos, a machine-gun from which a succession of arrows were fired from a magazine.

In the Roman world a similar change set in, mainly through contact with Carthage and Syracuse. At the siege of the latter, in 214 B.C., Archimedes the greatest engineer of his age astonished the Romans. Plutarch wrote that "the Romans were so terrified that, if they saw but a rope or a beam projecting over the walls of Syracuse, they cried out that Archimedes was levelling some machine at them and turned their backs and fled."

Man Greater Than Tools

These appreciations are worth a moment's thought, for it is seldom realized that in the art of war, as in all other arts the artist himself is the supreme factor, and after him come his tools or weapons. The combination of these two—the intellectual and the physical—has never failed to raise war to a high level.

Directly projectile weapons become superior to shock weapons, more and more is the power to wage war influenced by the civil inventor, as was Archimedes, by science and by industry, instead of by the soldier and his tactics.

The result of this is first that generalship is apt to fall behind inventiveness, and secondly that fighting power becomes more and more dependent upon inventions and industry until to attack the resources of military power is even more important than attacking the enemy's armies.

Let us turn back now to the subject discussed. In 149 B.C., when Carthage surrendered, her citizens delivered up to the Romans 2000 catapults —that is, ten to every 1000 foot or horse soldiers. From then on we find a steady increase in artillery in the Roman armies, until at the opening of the Christian era every cohort was equipped with one catapult and every century with one carroballista (a heavy piece mounted on a carriage), eleven soldiers being required to work this engine. Therefore a legion was equipped with an artillery train of 60 carroballistae and 10 catapults —that is 60 field guns and 10 howitzers. This corresponds closely to the number of guns in a division of a few years back.

This astonishing progress from push of pikes to long range fighting led to a deterioration of Greek and Roman morale. Not because increased weapon-power necessarily decreases the offensive spirit, but because the difficulty of moving the war engines reduced mobility and so rendered war more and more defensive in characters. This defect remained constant until the advent of motorization, the ability to move weapons without the expenditure of human and animal energy.

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Poland's Record is Not Without Its Taints

By DAVID D. GATLEY-PHILIPP

What is the position in the current Russo-Polish border dispute?

The author, in the light of both past and current history places the bulk of the blame on Poland.

Two reasons; the desire of Polish landlords to continue control of their great estates, and Polish ambitions to be a great power, are in Mr. Gatley-Philipp's opinion among the greatest causes of friction.

WHY, in this present grim struggle to defeat the Nazi, have two of the United Nations, Russia and Poland, chosen to break off their relations, and to renew what appears to be more than a mere border dispute? What is the truth about this disputed Russian-Polish borderland? What exactly is the Curzon Line? Why has the border question been raised at this time, in spite of a commonly accepted truce for the duration of the war against the common German enemy? What are the actual facts about the disputed area?

Who lives there? Mainly Russian people—Ukrainians and White-Russians and Jews.

Who owned those territories originally? They formed part of the earliest Russian state in the ninth century.

Polish claims to these territories, which actually are White (or Byelo-) Russia and the Western Ukraine ethnically as well as historically, go back to the end of the 14th century.

In the 13th century, both Russia and Poland had been overrun by the Mongol hordes. Poland re-emerged one century later, whereas it took Russia two centuries to free herself. Poland, united, therefore stronger than Russia, annexed Russian territory, which had, after the Mongol invasions, become an almost depopulated no-man's-land.

Under Russian Rule

Four centuries later the situation was reversed. Poland, under a very corrupt regime, was in complete anarchy, while Russia was a strong and united nation. Acting with the Prussian and Austrian monarchies, Russia partitioned Poland, taking territory not Polish, but Russian and Lithuanian, formerly under Polish rule. Prussia and Austria secured purely Polish territory, and Austria also received Ukrainian-inhabited Eastern Galicia, once the early Russian principality of Halicz. Russia's acquisition of Polish territory took place only at the Vienna Treaty in 1815.

If historical claims should be invoked to justify claims, Prussia could keep a fair section of Polish territory. Moreover, every European country could claim a greater or smaller area of alien territory, and Britain could still claim the North American Atlantic seaboard.

If self-determination of all nations is one of the principles we fight for, Poland cannot, any more than any other country, have a claim on populations that do not wish to join her.

Let it be briefly said for the benefit of those who still bewail the cruel fate of Poland under Russian rule, that for centuries prior to the partitions (1795), Poland attempted aggressions against Russia, capturing such purely Russian cities as Smolensk and Novgorod, and even entering Moscow at one time, when the king of Poland made an attempt to become also Tsar of Russia.

No Polish Oppression

Nor were the Poles as a nation subject to cultural or religious persecution as a rule by the Russian authorities during the century they were subject to Tsarist rule. The treatment which Russian peasants suffered under the Polish rule was certainly not meted out to them. The oppression in the Tsarist empire was the same to which all its peoples were subject until the Revolution overthrew Tsarism.

The Polish claim to the disputed area is not founded on historical or ethnic bases, but on the desire of the big landowners, who form the ruling class, to keep their huge estates, with their semi-serf peasantry of Russian race and Greek Orthodox faith.

When Poland re-emerged as a nation-state after the Treaty of Versailles, those responsible for Poland's national resurrection certainly did not have in mind that Poland should succeed Prussia in her predatory schemes in Eastern Europe. A free Poland, "with an outlet to the sea" formed by territories inhabited by unquestionably Polish population, was what the Allies had in mind in 1918. They wished to correct one injustice, not to perpetrate a new one.

Instead, Poland's new militaristic leaders—who incidentally had fought on the side of Germany—thought of reconstructing a new Polish empire, to include all the territory Poland ever controlled. French military leaders, anxious to have a friendly and militarily strong power on the other side of Germany to use as an ally in case of German aggression, backed the Polish leaders in their wild venture to make Poland a European power.

Accordingly, immediately after the Versailles treaty, Polish troops first occupied Lithuania's historic capital, Vilno, in sheer defiance of the League of Nations, antedating thus by eleven years the first of those international aggressions that were to lead to World War II. At the same time, seeing civil-war-torn Russia almost prostrate, Polish troops crossed the new border—the Curzon Line, ethnic demarcation between Russian and Polish peoples—and started upon the conquest of the Ukraine, culminating in the capture of Kiev. Russian armies started a vigorous counter-attack which drove the Poles back to the very walls of Warsaw. Only there, with French help, did the Poles stop and defeat the Russians, who, after four years of international war and three years of civil war, were compelled to accept a compromise peace which gave to Poland Ukrainian and White Russian territory and eight million Russian people. That territory, accorded to Russia at the Treaty of Versailles in 1918 by the Allies, and conquered by the Poles in 1921, is what Poland is claiming today as "Eastern Poland".

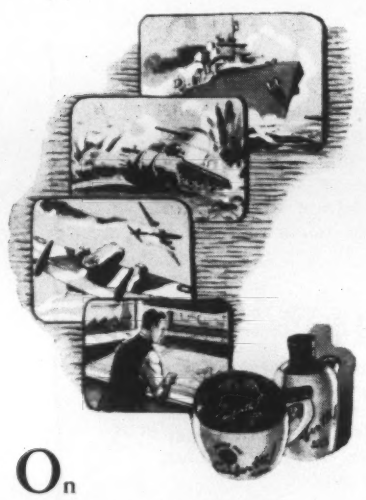
With thirteen million Ukrainians, White Russians and Jews, a strong minority totalling 40%, Poland was the only country to balk at signing the League of Nations' Minority Treaty, making provision to safeguard the civil and political rights of the minorities. At last, compelled to sign it, Poland proceeded at once to nullify it.

Revolt in 1930

The twenty years of Polish independence were a continuous denial of the very principle of self-determination and the ideals of international decency and minority rights to which Poland owed her very existence. Civil and political rights of the Ukrainians and White Russians were disregarded, as were their cultural provisions as to language and education. An open revolt of the Russian peasants in 1930 against an unbearable state of things was so bloodily repressed as to rouse the League of Nations.

After Russia joined the League, Poland hurriedly abrogated the minority treaty unilaterally, lest Russia invoke it to bring about unwelcome investigations.

As for the Jews, the birth of the Polish republic was celebrated by an orgy of Jewish pogroms, intermittently continued until the state collapsed. Between these violent outbursts, economic boycott, called "cold pogroms", and extreme limitation of educational facilities caused unheard-of misery for the Polish Jews, who



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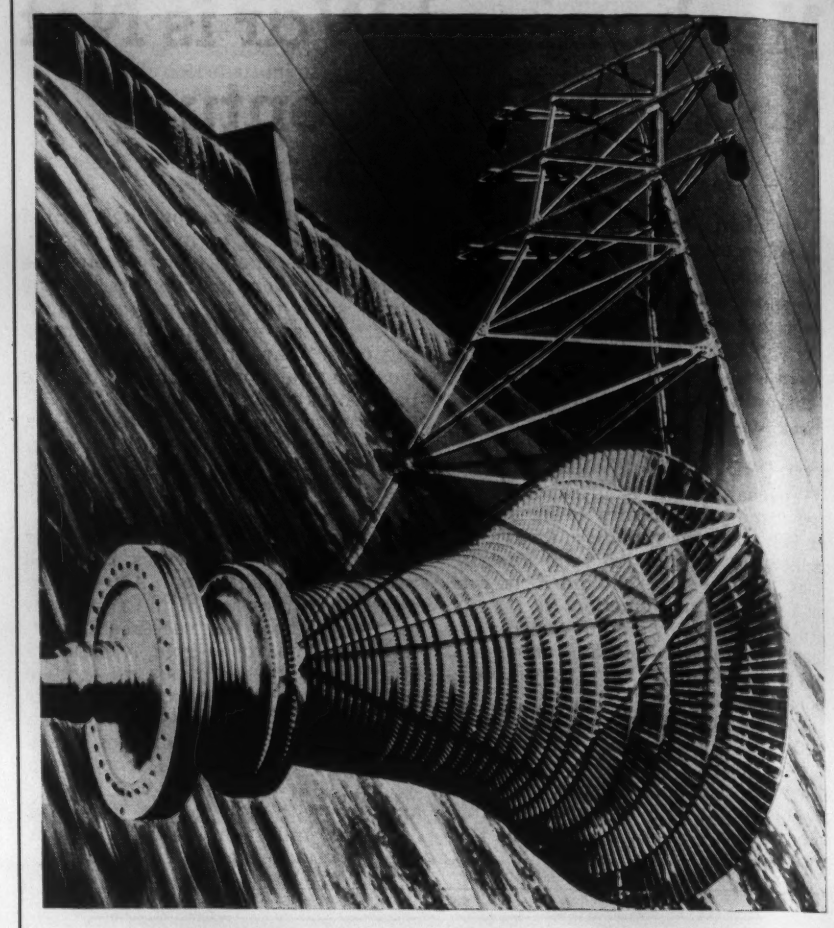

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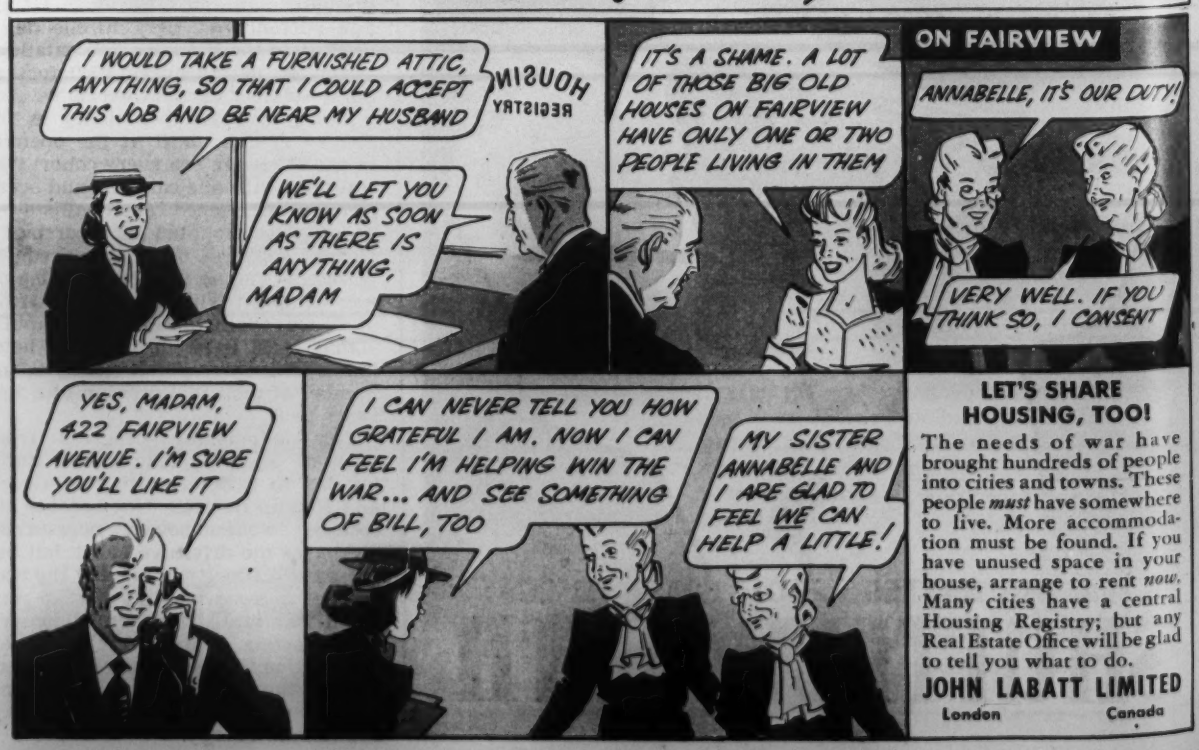
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WE'LL LET YOU KNOW AS SOON AS THERE IS ANYTHING, MADAM
IT'S A SHAME. A LOT OF THOSE BIG OLD HOUSES ON FAIRVIEW HAVE ONLY ONE OR TWO PEOPLE LIVING IN THEM
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YES, MADAM, 422 FAIRVIEW AVENUE. I'M SURE YOU'LL LIKE IT
I CAN NEVER TELL YOU HOW GRATEFUL I AM. NOW I CAN FEEL I'M HELPING WIN THE WAR... AND SEE SOMETHING OF BILL, TOO
MY SISTER ANNABELLE AND I ARE GLAD TO FEEL WE CAN HELP A LITTLE!

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economically were even worse off than in Nazi Germany.

Flouting the Western democracies who would not recognize her as a big power at the time of the "Pact of Four", and dreaming of expansion, which was obviously easier eastwards than westwards, Poland toyed with the idea of a Sanitary Cordon to strangle Russia, and also with the idea of an aggression against Russia, with Japan making a second front.

In the meantime, Hitler came to power, and instead of a weak, disarmed Germany in Poland's rear, arose once more the aggressive Teutonic colossus. Everything pointed to Poland's coming to terms with Russia, which had then made no territorial claims against Poland. Against the Polish industrialists, whose industries lay dangerously close to the German border and who felt more threatened by Nazi Germany than by Soviet Russia, the eastern land-owners urged their friendship for Germany, with whose help they hoped to secure a large share of the Soviet Ukraine. In 1934, the German-Polish non-aggression pact was signed, which practically amounted to a military alliance. Goering paid regular visits to Poland, Beck visited Germany. Poland's fortifications were along her eastern border, not along her western.

Land-Grab Before Munich

When Germany annexed Austria, Poland almost started an aggressive war against Lithuania. It was miraculously averted. When Germany started cutting up Czechoslovakia, a fellow-Slav nation, Poland, even before Munich, claimed a piece for herself and actually participated in the German aggression by seizing the territory of Teschen, never a part of Poland.

When Poland finally realized her turn came next on Germany's list of aggressions, the leaders suddenly remembered Poland still was a member of the League of Nations, and began to look to the Western democracies once more. But it was too late. Russia had done what Poland herself had done in 1934 without Poland's aggressive motives, and signed a non-aggression pact with Germany, which was merely an armed truce. Having continually been provoked and spurned by Poland, Russia could not be expected to go to her aid after having signed a non-aggression pact.

It was, however, not in Russia's interest to see Poland collapse so fast. When the Polish leaders had fled the country (even before the collapse) and Polish troops had committed the usual excesses against the Jewish, White Russian and Ukrainian populations, the Red Army stepped in to prevent the German Army from enslaving the Russian peoples and annihilating the three million Jews who occupied territories up to the Curzon Line,—the line the Allies drew up in 1918 as Russia's rightful western border. Therefore, any Polish claim on this territory is devoid of validity.

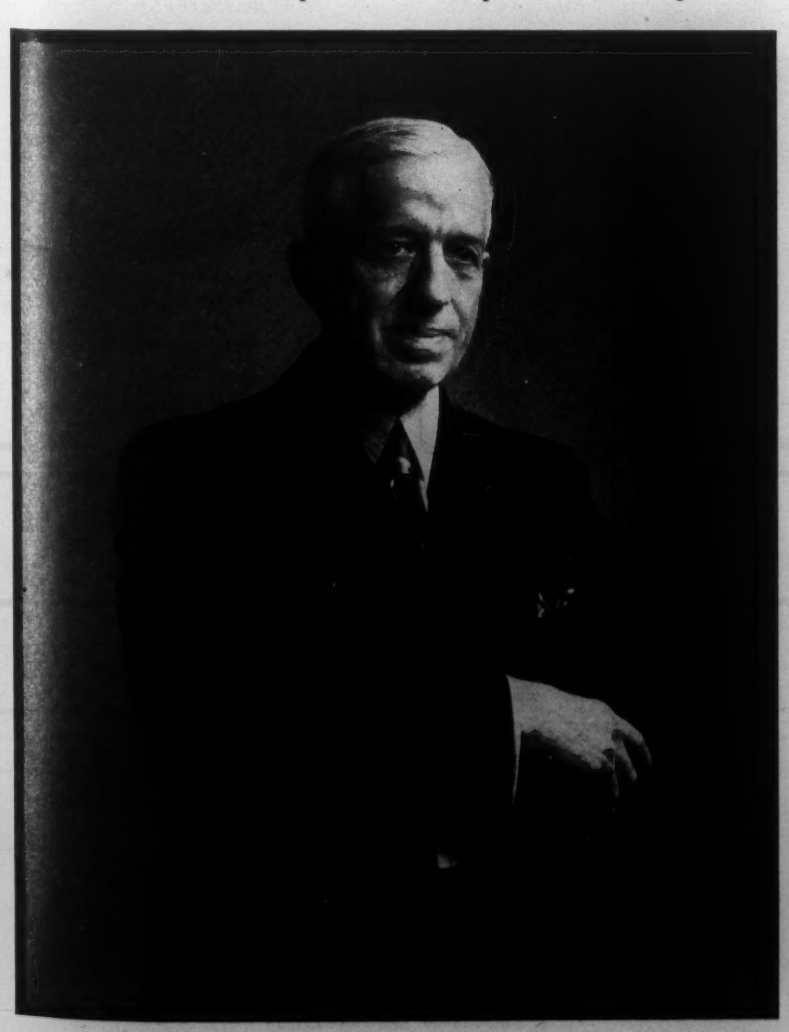
Soviet Will Give Up Land

It is true that Russia in the extreme north-west and extreme south-west has occupied also a small strip of mixed territory, but the Soviet Union has stated it would readily relinquish those small districts, sticking to the original Curzon Line.

The western Ukrainians, the White Russians and the remainder of the Jews do not wish to return to Polish rule. If Poland claims the status quo of 1939, these people can claim the status quo of 1919 and the Versailles Treaty. Japan, and Germany too, could invoke the status quo of 1939,—even of 1938!

The attitude of the Polish émigré government in London from the outset has been one of hostility towards Russia, culminating during the battle of Stalingrad. During this battle, one of Russia's most critical moments, General Sikorski ordered General Anders' army—trained and equipped with the aid of Russia—to withdraw into peaceful Iran, when it was most needed in the fierce fight against the Germans. Again, during the Katin question, a Goebbels lie was eagerly picked up and used by the Polish émigré government. And last, but not least, Poland brought up the border issue at a time when union within the United Nations was vital, denouncing the Polish-Russian agreement of 1941, whereby it was decided to leave the border issue until after Germany's defeat.

Will the Polish government of Mikolajczyk, which could be expected to be more representative of Polish popular feeling than the original émigré government, realize its mistaken attitude and come to a real understanding with the Soviet Union? Or shall we have to wait until the Red Army has liberated all Poland, and free elections have resulted in a democratic popular government, which will come to a final agreement on the present border dispute?



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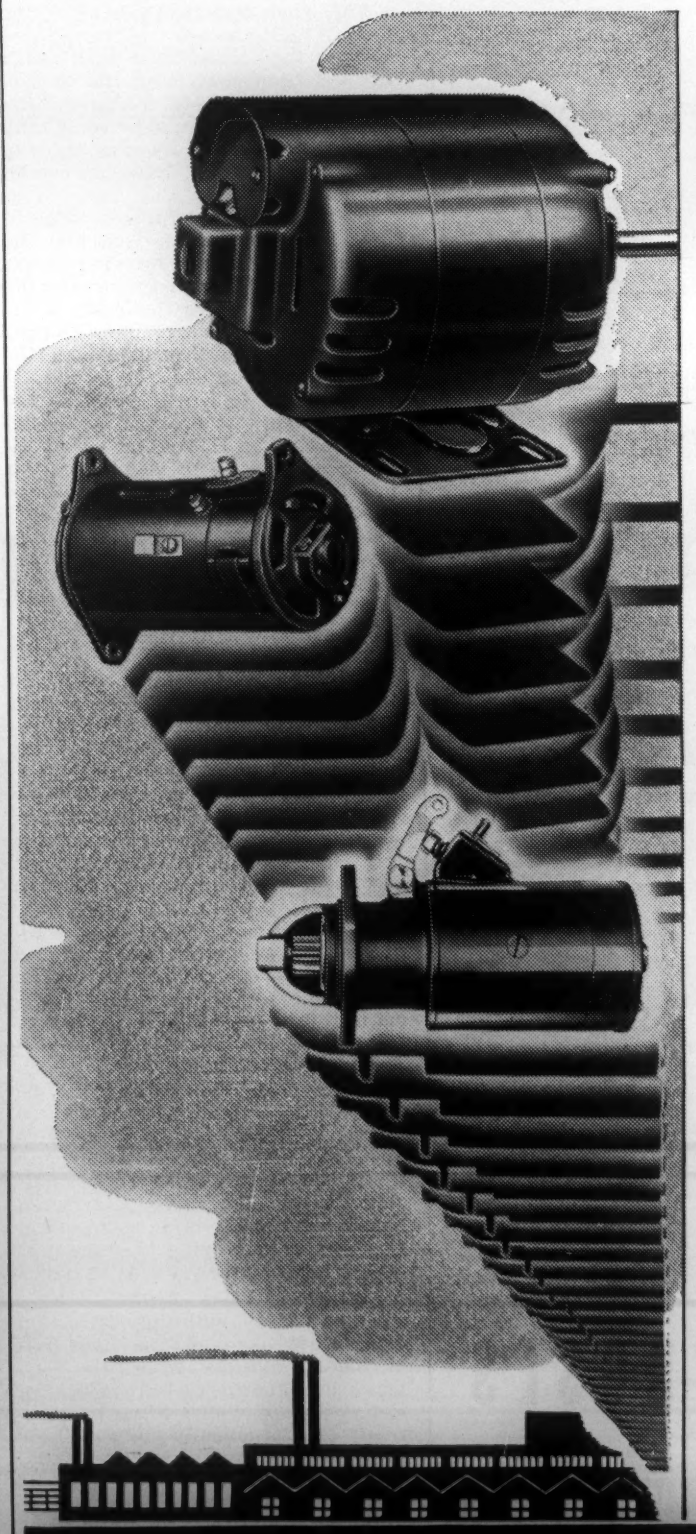

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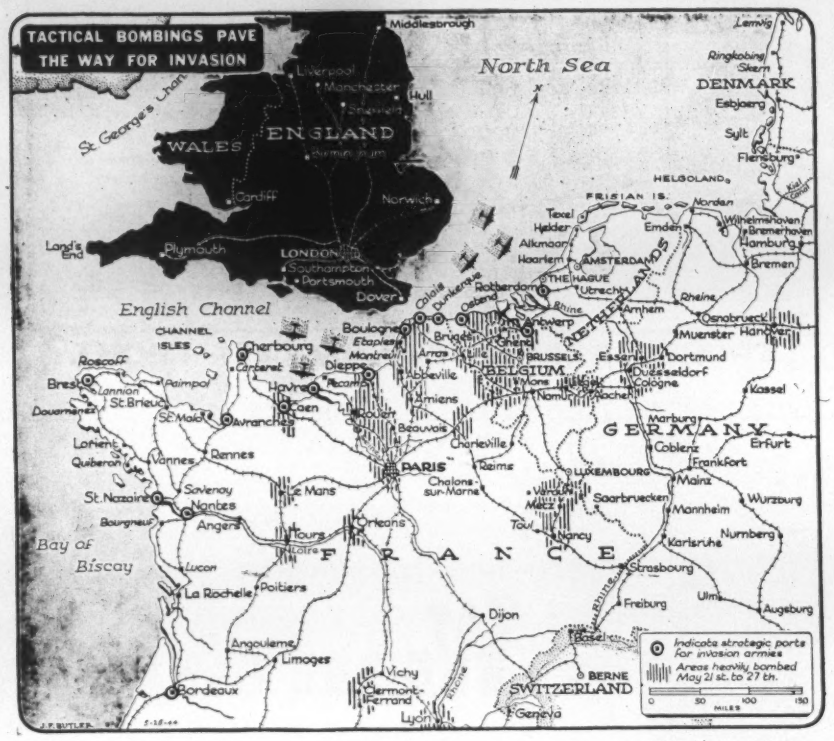
THE HITLER WAR

Churchill Sketches New Order! Brilliant Prospects In Italy

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE campaign in Italy continues to go exceedingly well. Certainly if it were not for this, it would be much harder to bear the long period of waiting for the western invasion.

The blow from the Anzio bridgehead came almost immediately after the last article in this series went to press, and has followed the identical lines surmised there. At the end of six days it is within a single mile of cutting the Via Casilina in the region of Valmontone, thus assuring the destruction of a large part of the eight divisions still holding the main front further east.



Map by New York Times.

Main weight of our tactical bombing has been behind coast from Ostend to Cherbourg. Other blows as far as Nantes may, or, may not, be feints.

Not all of these forces will be trapped. There are two subsidiary roads leading off to the north, along which part of them will escape. But these forces will be effectively out of the Battle for Rome. And even they will suffer severely in their escape, from the constant strafing of our fighter-bombers which now range the whole battle area, shooting up all enemy road transport in sight.

While news reports are constantly stressing the number of miles which certain captured points are distant from Rome, it will help in following the course of the battle or attempting to predict it, to recall that General Alexander's strategy in earlier battles, such as Alamein and Tunisia, has aimed at *the destruction of the enemy's forces* rather than the capture of particular places.

If you can destroy the opposing army, the places will automatically fall into your hands. Thus Rome should be regarded as the *prize* rather than the *objective* of this offensive. The enemy, however, couldn't be quite sure that we would shape our strategy according to this design. The day the Americans lunged out of the north-east corner of the bridgehead against Cisterna, a British corps made a powerful feint from the north-western corner, directly towards Rome.

This push was firmly held, as the enemy had concentrated the larger part of the six divisions with which he had been containing the bridgehead, along this side. To have shifted them to the other side would only have risked putting them in the trap too. And it would have uncovered Rome.

So the enemy is strongest today in the sector between the sea and the Alban Hills, directly covering Rome. But he has had to pay for this by opening the way for the union of the Fifth Army across the Pontine Marshes, and the thrust through Cisterna to Valmontone.

Now he is trying to patch up the situation as best possible by throwing the veteran Hermann Goering division, the last of his visible reserves in Central Italy, into Valmontone, to check our thrust to the Via Casilina if possible, and in any case to plug this approach to Rome, around the Alban Hills.

Contest at Valmontone

Meantime he is pulling back his main force in the Liri Valley (which runs into the Sacco Valley at Ceprano) more and more rapidly, and pulling back his flanks through the Lepini Hills behind the Pontine Marshes. Doubtless he will call back some of these forces to help in the fight for Valmontone, to keep open the main road of retreat through Rome.

There will be a contest in build-up of strength around Valmontone, and much will depend on whether we can seize this place, or cut the Via Casilina near it, in our initial surge. Everything has gone so well with our offensive to date that it seems reasonable to hope that this will be achieved, too. One reason is that, in the territory between Anzio and Valmontone, and between Anzio and Rome, we at last have terrain suitable for the manoeuvre of armored forces. And in our bridgehead offensive we are employing the strongest tank force we have yet used in Italy.

Everything looks favorable to a splendid victory, with the destruction or severe weakening of perhaps half of the 18 divisions which the Germans are known to have south of Rome, and of which three have already been practically put out of action, and the capture of the Eternal City. Yet we have seen splendid plans disappointed before; and in any case it will take time and much effort before these chickens are hatched.

Mr. Churchill's speech last week was one of the most frank and informative he has ever made, although widely criticized for its lack of consistent expression of democratic principles. Warm support for the Communist Tito was matched by what Mr. Churchill himself characterized as his "kindly" words for the fascist dictator Franco. But most interesting were his blunt words to the Turks, and his broad sketch of a new world security organization.

Mr. Churchill revealed that strong Allied hopes had been entertained last year of Turkey "boldly" entering the war this February or March. But the Turks had, first of all, taken much too seriously our failure to seize the Dodecanese and Aegean Isles last fall, through lack of available forces. Then their military leaders had completely miscalculated the probable success of the Russian offensive, never dreaming that by this spring the Red Army would be standing at the Carpathians and the Red Fleet be reestablished in both Odessa and Sebastopol.

In the same way, their estimates of the air power which Germany could muster for retaliation against their cities ran to ten times the calculation of the RAF intelligence service.

Finally, the Turks, preferring full entry into the war to a mere granting of air bases and ports to us, demanded delivery of such huge supplies of arms that, "having regard to means of communication and transport alone, the war would probably be over before those supplies could reach them."

I can not only confirm these points from an independent and highly reliable Turkish source, but add a further important consideration. That is, the Turks were convinced that the day after they had formally joined the Allies they would be faced with a Soviet demand for passage of troops across their territory. Being completely in the dark as to Soviet intentions regarding the eastern prov-

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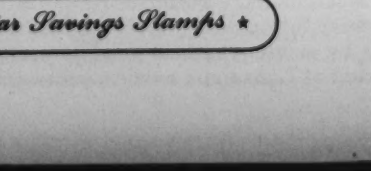

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inces of Kars and Ardahan, which they acquired from Russia after the last war, and the much more vital Dardanelles, they viewed the consequences of such a Soviet request with the greatest misgivings.

Again, as in February, Mr. Churchill dealt at length with Yugoslav affairs, and again went "all-out" for Tito. Indeed, he went much further than last time, and proposed that Mikhailovitch be dropped as War Minister—and it is true that this appointment has not worked out well—and all Yugoslav resistance forces be united under Tito's leadership.

How this was to be done, Mr. Churchill didn't say. He admitted that while many Serbs were now enrolled in Tito's movement, the greater part of the population of Old Serbia still followed Mikhailovitch, and the Serbian small peasant proprietors deeply distrusted Tito's communistic doctrines. These, Mr. Churchill affirmed, had largely been sunk by Tito in his character of a Yugoslav patriot leader. "But these facts are not accepted yet by the other side."

He touched only very briefly on King Peter's effort to form a new cabinet, mentioning the probable inclusion of the former Governor of Croatia, Subasitch, newly arrived in London from the United States, but making no effort to predict how the royal government and Tito's movement—with its claim to the title of provisional government—could be brought together, and under whom Tito would become military leader of all Yugoslavia. For some time past Tito's effort has been directed towards full recognition of his own movement.

Mr. Churchill's references to Poland left this situation as unsettled as the Yugoslav. He admitted that he and Mr. Eden had failed in all their efforts to bring about a resumption of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Government and the Polish Government in London.

Soviet Policy in Poland

Almost while he was saying this the Soviets took another long step towards repudiation of the authority of the Polish Government-in-exile, and recognition of a "popular" government of their nominees from within the country, by welcoming to Moscow the "Polish National Council" of delegates from Warsaw and elsewhere in the German-occupied section. Naturally, no delegates are included from Russian-liberated areas of Poland, which are claimed as part of Soviet territory.

Yet, repeating his earlier declaration that "an essential part of any Polish-Soviet arrangement is the regulation of the Polish eastern frontier", with Poland receiving territory from Germany in compensation, so as to assure her "an ample seaboard and a good, adequate and reasonable homeland in which the Polish nation can safely dwell", Mr. Churchill said he had the impression that things were not so bad as they may appear on the surface, between Russia and Poland.

It is hard to see the basis of this optimism. The Polish National Council in London (a larger body than the cabinet, with advisory capacities) has lately moved to strip Commander-in-Chief General Sosnkowski of his political functions, and suggested the replacement of War Minister General Kukiel, two of the personages most strongly disliked by Moscow. But this would seem to fall far short of the governmental reconstruction demanded by the Soviets.

Besides wanting certain people whom they regard as their enemies *out* of the Polish Government, the Soviets want some of their friends *in*. Here, I can say from long study of the question, is the point where all negotiations break down. The Polish leaders are convinced that after gaining several key posts for their nominees, the Soviets would rapidly "take over" the whole government, with no intention of allowing any real independence in Polish politics.

Leaving this greatest problem of eastern Europe still knotted and gnarled, Mr. Churchill passed to the key problem of western Europe: France and the de Gaullist Committee. Reiterating the oft-expressed Anglo-American view that this Committee could not be recognized as the Provisional Government of France, he immediately softened this refusal by inviting General de Gaulle to come to London for conversations, and bring some of the members of his "government" with him! The next day, Mr. Eden said in the Commons that the de Gaullist Committee would be recognized as the "acting government" in French metropolitan territory, as it was liberated.

This, it might seem, brings the matter down only to a difference in the shade of meaning of two words. But it still withholds from the French the vital thing which they ask above all, and that is an equal place in Allied councils, and a say in the treatment of Italy and Germany, who are, after all, France's neighbors and her brutal invaders.

Here Mr. Churchill made a most significant statement by conceding that "the French Committee of National Liberation provides and directs forces which give it *fourth place in the Grand Alliance.*" Let us hope that France can shortly take this place which has been theoretically conceded to her.

She has been left out of our councils and out of the plans for European resettlement far too long. Who, if not France, must be the leader in the creation of that "truly unified" Europe which was one of the chief points in Mr. Churchill's proposal for a new world order?

Preview of New Order

This proposal gave the first publicity to the deliberations of the European Advisory Commission in its spare time during the past few months, regarding the form of the League of Nations' successor. While in London I learned that Britain was pressing for an Executive Council of 12, including the Big Four, perhaps three European members, one or two Dominions, two South Americans, and probably India.

But it seems from Mr. Churchill's delineation that the proposal, which I understand was supported by Russia, for a supreme council of only "the greatest states which emerge victorious from this war", has won the day. This sounds like the Big Three. It could be stretched to the Big Four, including China, if "greatest" be taken to mean population rather than military and political strength.

But there is a vast discrepancy between the strength of China and that of the next least powerful of the Allied nations, which would generally, be given today as Great Britain. And is it not an amazing suggestion, which one hears so commonly today, that China is to have greater influence in the post-war world than France? How quickly the public forgets. After the last war France was invariably classed as the greatest military power in the world; and I think she would have been conceded the greatest cultural influence.

Russia, because she was momentarily prostrate, was simply out of mind at that time. The correction of that mistake has given the world one of the biggest shocks it has had in centuries. I don't suggest that the disregard of France, in this peace settlement and in framing the post-war world, would have such far-reaching effects. But it could have very serious effects on the western world and on western, individualistic society.

I found many British political leaders and writers alive at last to the potentialities of this question, and Mr. Churchill's greetings to France as "the fourth power in the Grand Alliance" is public recognition at last of the great place which France can and should play in the future world order.

It is my conviction that we shall find her purged by her ordeal, even more than Britain was purged by the Blitz, and that the mean, bargaining politicians who brought her so low during the 'thirties are no more representative of her today than their counterparts in Britain or the United States are representative of these countries. One should not build too great a sense of superiority on the lucky chance of 20 miles of Channel—or 3000 miles of Atlantic—having preserved one from invasion.

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Bulgaria's Double-Dealing Game Will Soon Be Brought to Stop

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Moscow.

BULGARIA remains one of the anomalies of this war. Britain and America are at war with her but the Soviet Union retains diplomatic relations. However all recent events point to a change. Bulgaria has gone too far in utilizing her relations with the Soviet Union for the purpose of aiding Germany in her fight against the Soviet. Now she must choose and choose quickly.

If the bombings of Sofia by British and American planes haven't convinced the Bulgar government that it must make its choice, then perhaps the conviction will come now that the Soviet press has begun expressing in no uncertain terms its disapprobation of the Bulgar attitude. *War and Working Class*, the influential Soviet magazine, in its last issue placed matters most bluntly.

"Let the Bulgar rulers know," it wrote, "that they shall not succeed in helping Hitlerite Germany in enslaving and destroying Russians, Ukrainians and the other peoples of the Soviet Union while double-facedly covering themselves with the existence of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union."

It is clear from this that the Soviet intends to take severe action without losing much time and has taken this opportunity to warn Bulgaria once more before it is too late.

Indeed the Soviet government is facing a dilemma. It hasn't sought war with Bulgaria mainly because the Bulgarians are Slav people and except for a small ruling clique overwhelmingly oppose Germany and favor Russia. That Russia has been patient with Bulgaria is manifest but the time is now here when such patience directly militates against Soviet and allied military interests. With the defeat of the Germans in the Crimea the Nazis have shifted their bases to Bulgar ports. German warships, submarines and torpedo boats are operating from these ports against Soviet communication lines. On the lakes near Varno the Nazis have based hydroplanes which make daily raids on Soviet shipping. The elimination of these bases thus becomes an acute problem and, judging on its realistic past, the Soviet Union will not permit itself to be led by the nose by the existence of so-called diplomatic relations to which only one side adheres.

"The Soviet Union can't accept a situation," recently wrote *Pravda*, "where Bulgaria, which hasn't broken diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, and benefits from all the advantages of neutrality while helping Germany in its war against the Soviet Union, facilitates to Hitlerites, at Varna and other Black Sea and Danube ports, bases and arsenals for German submarines and surface warships. The Bulgarian rulers are following dangerous policies. They are playing with fire. Let them blame themselves if they have to share the fate of the Hitlerites."

Continuing, *Pravda* says "Deceitful and laughable are the Hitlerite shrieks regarding the threats against Bulgarian 'independence'. Bulgaria has lost her independence. She has become a German province. The matter under discussion is precisely how to help the Bulgarian people to re-establish their land and become again a free and independent Slav nation."

Second Popular War

This is the second time within a quarter century that Bulgaria finds herself in the camp of Germany and both times she has been led there against the desire of her own people. Her official entrance to the German camp this time dates back to March 1, 1941 when Bulgaria added her signature to the Tripartite Pact. On the same day German troops entered Bulgaria and the Bulgar government informed the Russian government that it had approved this move in order "to maintain Balkan peace". Two days later the Soviet Government replied that the Bulgarian policies lead not to strengthening peace but to the widening of the spheres of war. It can't be said that the Bulgarian rulers, blinded by apparent German invincibility, paid any undue attention to this Soviet statement.

On April 6, 1941, using Bulgaria as a base, German troops attacked and invaded Yugoslavia, and in their footsteps Bulgarian troops also entered Macedonia and Western Frakia in Greece. All this was done to the accompaniment of a great clatter from Fascistoid Bulgarian leaders and Hitlerite lick-spittles that Bulgaria was achieving the unification of all Bulgar people.

Feared People's Reaction

On December 12 Bulgaria followed her set course by declaring war on Britain and the United States who seemed weak and distant at that time. But no declaration of war was made against the Soviet Union for the well-known reason that the Bulgarian government feared the reaction of its own people.

"But actually," says *War and Working Class* in its summary, "the Bulgarian Government immediately following the faithless attack of Hitlerite Germany against the USSR undertook an openly hostile policy to the Soviet Union. More than that it began to help Germany in her war against the Soviet Union."

It has been known for a long time that the Bulgarian Government had permitted Germany to use Varna and other ports in preparation for her attacks against Odessa, the Crimea and the Caucasus. In the Varna shipyards the Germans built, and still are building according to reliable information, ships which they use against the Soviet Union. In fact it has become known that during the last weeks of the German occupation of the Crimea ships travelled daily into Sevastopol and Varna carrying ammunition and evacuating Nazi soldiers and specialists.

The Soviet Union has not kept quiet concerning these policies and on September 10, 1941 charged openly that "that position and activities of the Bulgar government in relation to the Soviet Union are disloyal and don't correspond to the positions and activities of countries having normal relations with the USSR." This also didn't seem to influence Bulgaria to any extent and she continued aiding Germany.

More than that. Drunk with Germany's example Bulgaria decided to increase her role as Hitler's partner in the Balkans and sent an expeditionary corps, fifty thousand strong, to Yugoslavia. This expeditionary force has guarded Nazi communications and has relieved that many men for the struggle against the Soviet Union on the eastern front.

Government Servile

Inside Bulgaria a deep crisis reigns. The Germans demand and obtain the export of all available products such as tobacco, wheat, wine fruits, meat, leather and rice. But Germany has no money, or for that matter manufactured goods, to send to Bulgaria in recompense. So trade is done on credit and thus far Germany owes Bulgaria fifty million levas, an amount which one may well doubt if Bulgaria will ever collect.

But rather than protest against such an arrangement the servile Bulgarian rulers go out of their way to aid the Germans still more. The Bulgar government has been engaging in mobilization of labor power for Germany and has even been relieving those who volunteer for such labor from military service. Lately workers have been refusing to go and those in Germany have been finding it impossible to return even though their term of service has been finished.

As with German "allies" everywhere, the Bulgarian Government has permitted the Germans to behave

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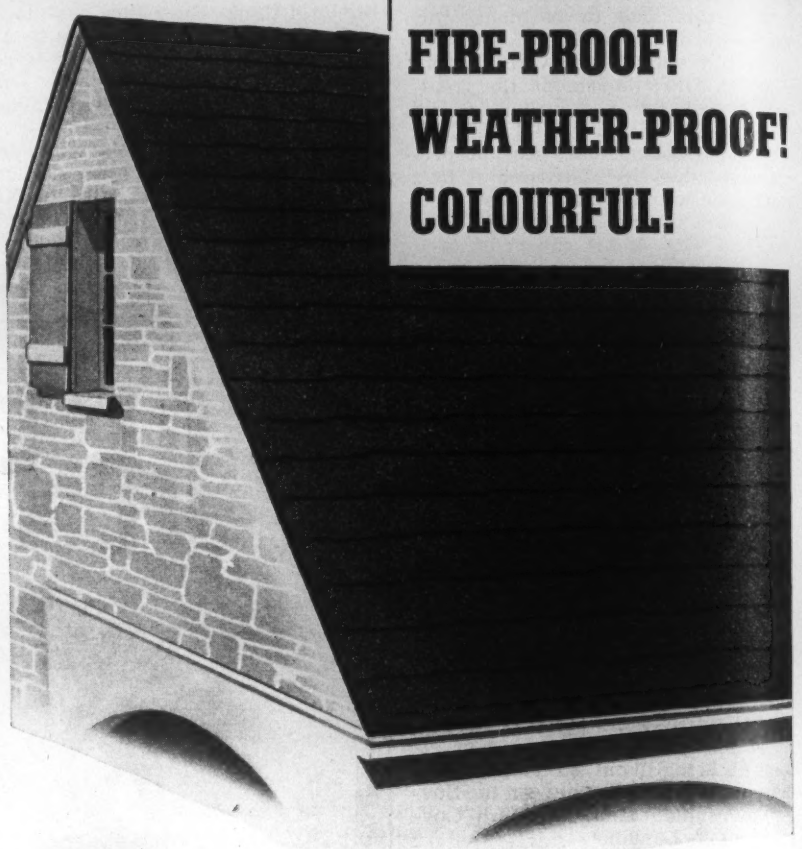

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themselves in Bulgaria as if they were in their own bailiwick. The Germans actually run all government and public institutions, have assigned consultants to all important businesses and have placed German commandants in charge of all railway stations and steamship docks. One need hardly say that the real ruler of Bulgaria is now the Gestapo which directs the work of the Bulgarian secret police against all opposition to Germany.

Yet this opposition continues to grow despite the fact that during the past three years many thousands of Bulgarian patriots have been executed and more than ten thousand now are serving prison sentences for so-called political crimes which consist in demanding that Bulgaria get out of war and return to a policy of good relations with the Soviet Union and the Allies.

One would think that Bulgaria would draw appropriate lessons from the crushing defeat administered to the Germans in the Crimea. But quite to the contrary, under German pressure Bulgaria is becoming more and more involved in Germany's desperate plans to stave off disaster. Each day from four to eight train-loads of German soldiers move into Bulgaria and are distributed at the ports and in the neighborhood of Varna, Burgas and other places. At all strategic points barracks and military camps are being built (by Bulgarian labor) for German troops. Most of the port services of Constanza have been moved to Varna where the Germans now build ships and assemble landing barges and torpedo boats. Huge dumps of German war supplies are now located both in Varna and Burgas. All Bulgarian ships and all railways have been transferred to the Germans for their use, and civilians have been prohibited not only from using the trains but even from standing at or near railway stations.

The latest move has been a general mobilization in which twenty age groups have been called up as well as all railway, shipping and communications workers. There seems no doubt that Bulgaria's rulers have now taken the country on the road to direct warfare against the Allies, including the Soviet Union. Unless they awaken, and this correspondent must admit that chances of that seem slim indeed, they will soon find themselves suffering the fate of such Hitler satellites as Rumania. The sands of time are running fast in the Black Sea and Balkan area and Bulgaria's rulers will find soon enough that it is poor business to pick the losing side when the whole world can see that that side has lost.

Fraser of New Zealand Lifetime Socialist

By J. A. STEVENSON

New Zealand's Prime Minister is a transplanted Scot who had his political initiation in the Labor Party in Britain. As one of the British Commonwealth's two socialist Prime Ministers he was a most interesting figure at the recent Imperial Conference.

Last week Mr. Stevenson dealt with Premier Curtin of Australia.

PETER FRASER like John Curtin is a man of the people, but their backgrounds lie far apart. Whereas Curtin is an Australian-born Irishman and a Roman Catholic in religion, Fraser is a Scotch Presbyterian, born far away from the land whose destinies he now guides. His father was a Scot who after completing a term of service in our North-West Mounted Police decided to return to his native land. He took back as his bride a Scottish lass who had been living in Montreal, and settled down to ply the trade of shoemaker in the little village of Fearn in Ross-shire, where Peter Fraser was born in 1884. The father was an ardent radical, local agent for the great champion of the crofters, Dr. J. Galloway Weir, who held the local seat as an advanced Liberal, and when young Peter was fifteen years of age he was acting as his father's henchman in organizing the crofters and ploughmen and winning local prestige as a troublesome heckler of Tory speakers.

On the Clyde, where he worked in a shipyard, and later in London, where he tried more than one occupation, he was an active worker in the then new-born Labor party, whose founder, Keir Hardie, was his great political hero. In 1910 he decided to emigrate to New Zealand, secured employment in Wellington as a dock laborer, and immediately resumed his political activities. His keen intelligence and his experience as a political organizer brought him to the front in the local trade union movement and secured his election as a member of the city council of Wellington, where he took the lead in establishing a municipal system of milk distribution. When the Labor party made its political debut, Fraser was nominated as its candidate for the central division of Wellington, and won a seat which he has held since.

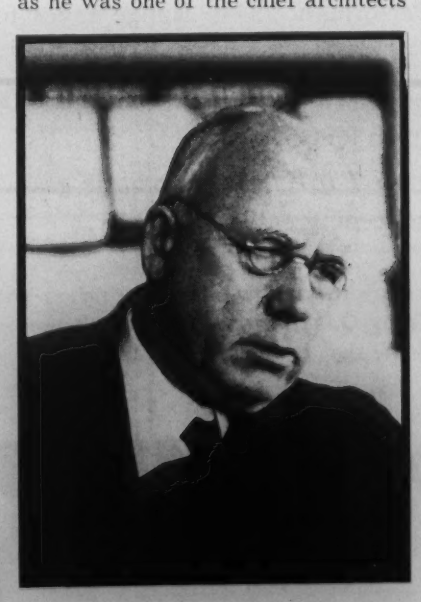
Ardent Propagandist

When he entered the House of Representatives, eight years after his arrival in New Zealand, Mr. W. F. Massey, an old-fashioned Conservative Imperialist, was Prime Minister and the Labor party was a tiny but aggressive minority. So Fraser had to sit many years on the Opposition benches, but all the time he was ranging up and down the islands making converts for the Socialist creed by his persuasive tongue and building up the local organizations of the Labor party. It had no more effective propagandist than Peter Fraser, and as he was one of the chief architects of the victory in the general election of 1935, his claims to a place in the Ministry which Mr. Michael Savage formed were unchallengeable. Savage entrusted him with three portfolios, Health, Education and Marine Affairs. He was one of the chief planners of the ambitious program of social security which the Savage Ministry put into effect.

When Premier Savage became seriously ill in 1939, he nominated Fraser as his deputy in preference to Mr. Walter Nash, his Minister of Finance, although the latter ranked senior and is a better parliamentarian. When Savage died in 1940, Fraser had by his skilful management of the Government made good his claim to the Premiership.

He is still an unrepentant Socialist, but he has always realized that the losing of the war would spell disaster for his ideals. So he made the achievement of national unity his great objective, and for this purpose he has enlisted the cooperation of his political opponents, half-a-dozen of whose leaders serve under him in a National Government.

Peter Fraser is a sturdily-built man of good physique who in his sixtieth year wears his age lightly and is in the prime of his mental powers. Even his political enemies admit that he is a very superior type of politician, endowed with a wise and enlightened outlook upon current problems and a vein of shrewd practical common sense which prevents him from being a visionary.



Premier Peter Fraser

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Late Curtis Williamson A Painter's Painter

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

Although not so widely known by the public in his later years, Curtis Williamson, R.C.A., who died recently is generally renowned among artists as the greatest portrait painter that Canada has produced.

Born in Brampton, Ont., he studied in Paris. Early in this century was co-founder of the Canadian Art Club, and in other ways he did much to help remove the inferiority complex of Canada with regard to art.

PAINTERS are proverbially long-lived, despite the fact that many at times suffer extreme poverty. Longevity is perhaps due to the fact that more than other men they shape the discipline of their own lives, do what they wish to do, and know how to relax intelligently. Every once in a while we come on a reference to the death of some old painter, whom many have assumed to be dead because his name no longer appeared in the catalogues of picture exhibitions. Such was the case of Albert Curtis Williamson, R.C.A., who passed away recently, one of the last of the group that half a century ago gave a definite aesthetic status to Canadian painting. He was not only one of the ablest technicians who have sprung of our soil, but one of the most brilliant and engaging personalities in the brotherhood of art.

As I was starting to write this article I received a letter from one of his old companions, the landscape painter, Archibald Browne, A.R.C.A., himself in advanced years, and living at Lancaster, near Cornwall, Ont. He said: "I got a great shock when I heard of the death of my friend, Bert Williamson. I was very fond of this dear old pal, both as a man and as a very great artist; the greatest portrait painter this country has produced. I say this without fear of contradiction. It saddened me to think that the press of today seemed to know so little about him. Perhaps the next generation will awaken to an understanding of the real artist he was."

Last Portrait Full of Life

Curtis Williamson was seventy-seven when he died, and had for some years been a recluse through penury and a feeling that he was forgotten. Fortunately, in the months before his death he was restored to happiness by a commission for a portrait of Dr. Mason, Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry, which before the end he had practically completed. The work is full of life and character, as are all his portraits.

It was one of his characteristics that he never could regard a picture as actually finished; and was always anxious to get back at it again. He was literally his own severest critic. Though from youth essentially a figure painter, he last summer tackled still life, and painted a great bowl of peonies, remarkable in color, freshness, and technical skill. From time to time during his life he occasionally, more for relaxation than anything else, turned to landscape, but in this field he was defeated by a deficient sense of luminosity; though as a student in Europe his two closest friends were youths who became eminent landscape painters, William Edwin Atkinson and W. St. Thomas Smith.

Admired by Fellow-Artists

The best tribute to Williamson was the high admiration of his fellow painters, even those who did not share his ideas. For a number of years he lived in the Studio Building on Severn St., Toronto, overlooking one of the Rosedale ravines. Most of the other painters in the building were modernists working in flat patterns, alien to the ideas of Williamson, who sought depth and careful analysis in all that he did. There one of his closest friends was Tom Thomson, the most brilliant and original of Canadian landscape painters, and it is probable that Thomson owed something of his technical advancement to association with him. They were in some degree the complement of each other. Williamson had depth, power and individual quality as a draughtsman; Thomson intuitions in color and light denied to the elder painter.

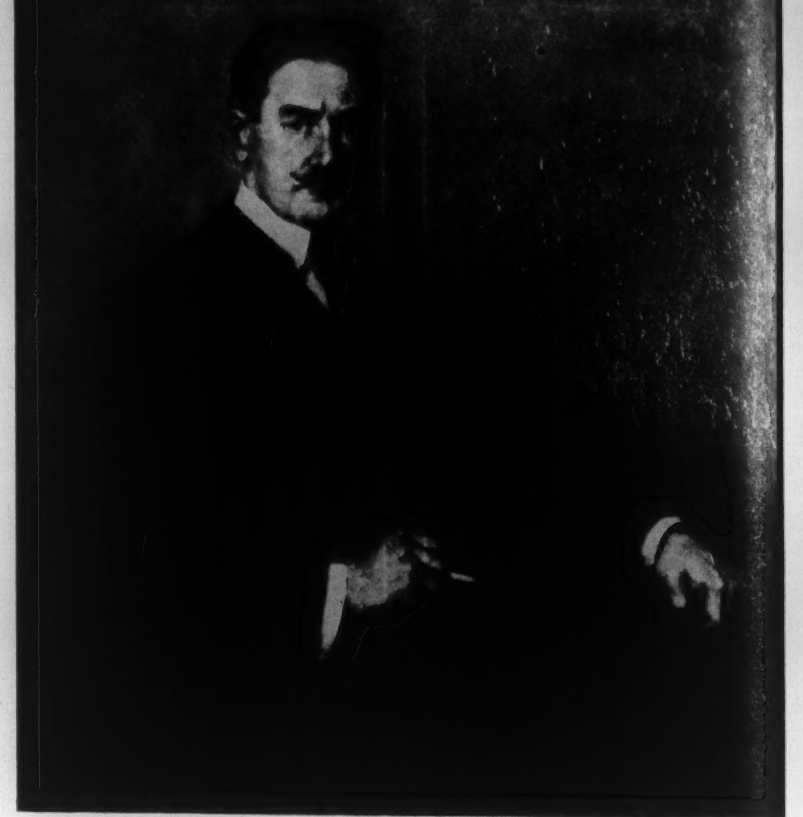
Williamson was born at Brampton, Ont., in the mid 'sixties, son of a wealthy cattle exporter, who in the 'eighties provided him with funds to go to Paris. There he was the pupil of three eminent gallery painters of the period, whose work has since become demoded despite their masterly craftsmanship. He was first with Fernand Cormon, an able portrait painter, who also created fanciful pictures of the life of primitive man, like "The Stone Age" and "Cain", both in the Luxembourg. Subsequently at the Atelier Julien he was under Jules Lefebvre, a master of the nude, and the famous historical and oriental painter, Benjamin Constant. The latter was a great figure in his day and a man of broad outlook, who though a Frenchman was an idolater of Gainsborough and Reynolds, and himself painted many of the best known men and women of his time, including Queen Victoria.

Influenced by Dutch

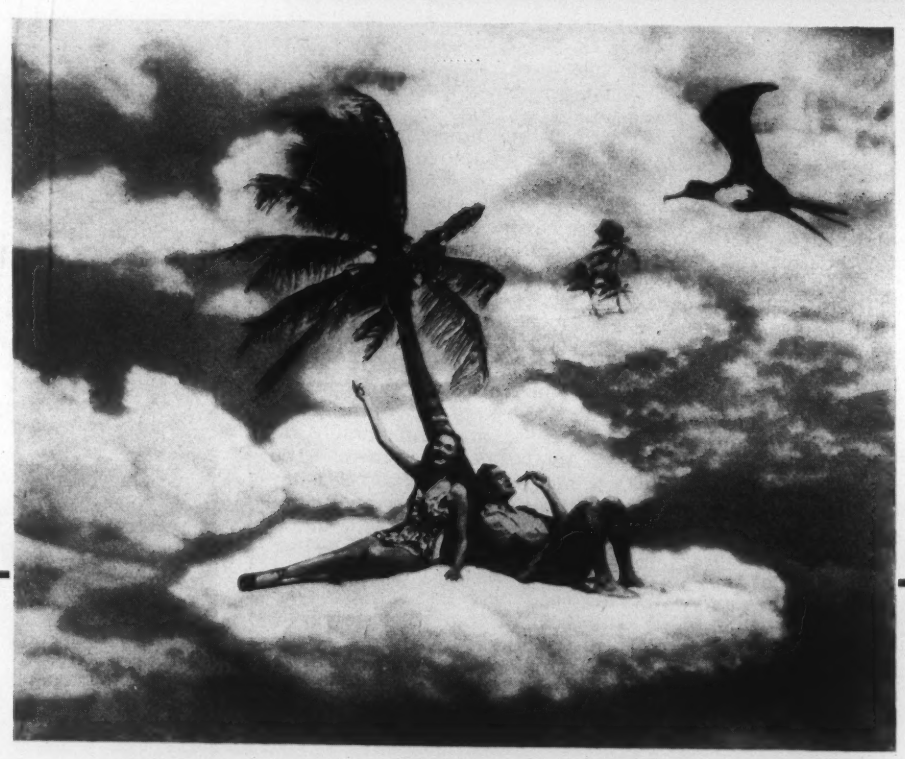
When I first met Williamson in the 'nineties, Dumaurier's "Trilby" with its pictures of art life in Paris was all the rage. The young Canadian, fresh from such scenes, could describe the life of the Latin Quarter in a vivid and entertaining way. His friend W. E. Atkinson was at Julien's with him, though as a landscapist under other masters. Finally they went to Holland together where they remained for some years. Dutch traditions had a lasting influence on Atkinson and for a while on Williamson, who painted Dutch peasants with a remarkable sense of planes and values. The other day I saw a small sketch of an old Dutch woman which he had kept all his life, and it was wonderful in quality.

In the newspaper references after Williamson's death it was stated that he was sometimes called "the Canadian Rembrandt". This was true but was not a compliment he appreciated. One of his closest friends, the late Newton McTavish, in 1938 published a book of anecdotage about scores of Canadian painters, entitled "Ars Longa". It contains many references to Williamson, and one deals with the popular legend that he tried to imitate Rembrandt. The truth was that though he rated Rembrandt the greatest painter who ever lived, at the same time he affirmed that the story had no other basis than the fact that while he lived in Holland he painted homely Dutch types in surroundings similar to those in which Rembrandt painted them.

In 1907 Williamson and the late Edmund Morris, who despite his early death won permanent fame by his



Curtis Williamson, R.C.A →



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portraits of the Indian chiefs of the Northwest, founded the Canadian Art Club, to give exhibitions by matured native painters. The original membership included Homer Watson, Horatio Walker, James Wilson Morrice, Franklin Brownell, Archibald Browne and W. E. Atkinson, later increased by the sculptors A. Phimister Proctor and Walter S. Allward, and the painters John Russell, Clarence Gagnon, Ernest Lawson and James Kerr Lawson. Invitations to exhibit with this group were later extended to W. St. Thomas Smith, Suzor-Côté, Laura Muntz, Maurice Cullen, W. H. Clapp, Robert Harris, Charles Gruppe, Arthur Crisp, J. L. Graham, Boardman Robinson, and the sculptors Henri and Philippe Hébert. At the height of its activities the exhibitions of the Canadian Art Club were the finest in quality seen in this country before or since. It was one of the institutions that became a victim of the last war.

The Red Girl

In the first show, 1907, one of Williamson's exhibits was his famous picture "The Red Girl", a study of a saucy-faced young hussy, whom Williamson had seen passing his studio, and whose coat seemed to typify her personality. It was so alive that none who saw it could forget it. The Board of the Canadian National Gallery made important purchases from this initial show, but on consideration refused to buy "The Red Girl" because she was not deemed respectable enough to grace the walls of a national art sanctuary. Until the Club came into existence many were unaware that the great animal sculptor, Phimister Proctor, who had made the horse in Saint-Gaudens' Sherman Statue in Central Park, the panther, presented to Theodore Roosevelt by his "Tennis Cabinet", the lions on the McKinley monument at Buffalo, and the tigers at Nassau Hall, Princeton University, was a Canadian, and an ardent one at that.

The initiative of Williamson and Morris did much to dissipate the inferiority complex of this country with regard to art, by demonstrating that some of her sons were highly esteemed in other lands.

Of all the painters I have known, Williamson was probably the most uncommercial; even over-conscientious in his desire that anything which bore his name should be as fine in quality as he could make it. His laborious methods were a handicap in the field most open to him from the standpoint of a livelihood. To secure business a portrait painter must cultivate speed in delivery, because clients of eminence are impatient at having to give many sittings. Williamson's refusal to turn out canvasses at high pressure was adamant; otherwise commissions would have poured in upon him. His finest portrait is probably that of the very able painter and teacher, William Cruikshank, R.C.A. It was a labor of love since "Old Cruik", a character if ever there was one, was by virtue of his abilities and original mind the delight of competent fellow painters. It is in the Toronto Art Gallery and shows Cruikshank as he lived. He was very swart and Williamson always liked dark tones best. Another masterpiece is the portrait of Homer Watson which hangs in the National Gallery. The Gallery possesses two works of his Dutch period, "Klassje", a vivid feminine study, and "A Brolles Interior", as well as "Fish Sheds, Newfoundland", notable in draughtsmanship and depth.

His arresting portrait of Sir William Mulock in his robes as Chancellor of the University of Toronto hangs in the Great Hall at Hart House, and another work of profound interest is the study of his friend the late Sir Frederick Banting, in the Banting Institute. Another memorable work is a portrait of the late George Locke, which hangs in Toronto Public Library, which he so long directed.

Williamson was handsome and spruce, and so long as his means permitted was one of the best dressed Canadians. He was very musical, and sang so well in youth that when he went abroad it was assumed in Peel County that he had gone to Paris to become an opera singer. He was expert on both piano and guitar, and one of my personal delights was the humor and charm with which, to the accompaniment of the guitar, he would sing the racy ballad "A Rale Ould Irish Gentleman". He could tell stories in any dialect, and one of his best was of a Cockney, who had said to him "Oo naows wot them there kets naows?" which translated signified, "Who knows what them there cats knows?"

William Cruikshank, R.C.A. Said to be the finest portrait by Williamson.

EIN GENESENEN*

THE field was large in my eyes and full.
Breasting the conceptive rise
I rose upon it as a jesting gull
Sports with the breaking sea before it flies,
Letting the indolence of its legs annul
The strength and grace of its wakeless flight.

Top gained, I looked back as used.
No hand sought aid to follow;
Only season sequence glibly fused
Summer's autumn's winter's flow.

*This should be translated literally "a convalescent" but those to whom that word has unfortunate overtones may substitute the less precise, but more pleasing expression "a recovered one". R.H.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

Respecting further restrictions in the sale of Spirituous Liquors in the Province of Ontario

IT has become necessary to reduce again the amount of spirits which can be purchased by individual permit holders in the Province of Ontario. This is something over which the Liquor Control Board of Ontario has no discretionary authority. Under P.C. 11374 the Dominion Government limited the amount of spirits which could be obtained for sale in the Province of Ontario to 70 percent of the amount obtained from November 1st, 1941, to October 31st, 1942. That means that by the order of the Dominion Government there became available in Ontario for annual sale 1,153,594 gallons of proof spirits.

It is a problem in simple arithmetic.

All that the Board can do is to adjust the quantity available to holders of permits so that the total amount procurable for sale under the Dominion Government Order P.C. 11374 can be distributed throughout the whole year. Due to the increase in the number of permits, and the extent to which the permit holders are purchasing spirits each month, it now becomes necessary to reduce the amount which can be purchased by individual permit holders or there will be no spirits available for sale during the closing months of the present year. The following table shows in simple form exactly what has been taking place:

	Number of Permits outstanding at month end	Monthly ration	Aggregate to fill monthly ration
January, 1943	155,295	160 oz.	108,702 proof gals.
January, 1944	1,227,459	26 oz.	139,623 proof gals.
March, 1944	1,282,938	26 oz.	145,934 proof gals.

A recent survey of the sales for the present year and the amount still available under the limits imposed by the Dominion Government make it necessary to limit purchases on the following basis as of the first of June.

FROM THE FIRST OF JUNE UNTIL THE END OF THE PRESENT OPERATING YEAR EACH PERMIT HOLDER WILL BE PERMITTED TO PURCHASE ONE BOTTLE (25 or 26 ounce) OF SPIRITS EVERY TWO MONTHS OR TWO HALF-BOTTLES, WHEN AVAILABLE.

LIQUOR CONTROL BOARD OF ONTARIO

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JUNE 1, 1944

THE LONDON LETTER

London Has Fewer Tulips But Their Bloom is Still Vivid

By P. O'D.

LIFE is pretty grim just now, what with one thing and another, black-outs and rations and all the rest of it, but for the humble-minded lover of the picturesque in London there is plenty of joy left. There are, for instance, the tulips in St. James's Park. Hitler has been able to spoil a lot of things, but he hasn't been able to prevent the great beds of tulips along Birdcage Walk being as big and beautiful as ever—even more beautiful, perhaps, for so they seem in these bleak times.

The tulip is a lovely flower anywhere at any time, but seen in those great masses of crimson and yellow and purple—almost every color you can think of from white to black—they are really a sort of intoxication to the eye. They are one of the sights of London, and thousands of people go out of their way to feast their eyes on them, making wide paths in the smooth green turf as they walk around and round the beds.

They are certainly as beautiful as ever, but when I said that the beds are as big as ever—well, I am afraid that I was exaggerating. Really they are not as big, though it is only a very mathematically minded person who would notice it. The tulips are as vivid and as varied, but they are fewer; and the reason is that no bulbs come from Holland any more.

All the tulips one sees are home-grown, up in Lincolnshire, and there are not enough of them to meet the demand. But let us not be greedy. There are tulips, thousands and thousands of them, swinging their lovely heads in the sunshine, and filling the hearts of those who look at them with serenity and joy for a little while. It is a great and beneficent purpose that they serve.

Royal Academy Show

Critics must find it rather difficult to know what to say about the Royal Academy Show each year—what different to say, I mean—for one Academy Show is very like another. There are always a few pictures that stand out a little, and so come in quite often for a good deal more attention than they really deserve. After all, critics must write about something. But the general effect is one of pleasant and variegated monotony, which is very apt in recollection to merge into the pleasant monotony of all the Academy Shows one has seen before.

Perhaps this impression is due to there being so many pictures—far too many, in fact. Hanging Committees are generally regarded as a morose and hard-hearted lot, the hangmen of the art world, but no one can say that about the Hanging Committee of the R.A. More like a Reception Committee in their benevolent welcome to all but the most arrant gate-crashers! And so the walls get crowded with the work of the decently competent, and the eye of the spectator is apt to grow weary and unobservant, and miss pictures that, seen by themselves, might win his delighted attention.

This year's Show is very much what Sir John Anderson said of his Budget, "the mixture as before"—not a bad or unpalatable mixture, but much the same. A couple of good portraits by Augustus John, (General Montgomery and the Librarian of the Bodley), not in his best manner perhaps, but even second-rate John seems to have about ten times as much vitality as nearly anybody else's work.

Another fine portrait, "The Artist's Mother", is by the late Mark Gertler. Some interesting pictures are shown by Dame Ethel Walker, including a very striking "Snow Scene". And for the rest, the usual war-records, the usual contributions by Academicians, each in his familiar style, the usual new-comers, very brisk, very modern, and very like the other moderns of the same school. And so to bed—or at any rate, so to tea.

Ardent Stone-Thrower

Dame Ethel Smyth, who died last week, may or may not have been a great composer. I prefer to leave that to them as knows, especially as they don't seem to be any too well agreed about it. No time for an outsider to butt in. But at any rate, she was a most interesting and forceful personality, and a very good writer indeed. Her "Impressions that Remained", two volumes of them, are likely to go on being read long after her operatic work, and even her best-known composition, "Mass in D", have become no more than names in musical history.

One of the things that Dame Ethel was ardent about—there were many in the course of her very long career—was Woman's Suffrage. She worked for it, preached for it, threw stones for it, and spent two or three months in Holloway Prison for it.

Dame Ethel, thorough in everything she undertook, decided that Mrs. Pankhurst didn't know how to throw a stone, so she took her up to a lonely part of Hook Heath to practice. Mrs. Pankhurst never did get the knack, but Dame Ethel herself became a very fair shot. Hence the three months. Odd how excited people used to get about that sort of thing once upon a time!

Saluting

Military punctilio is a vast and complicated and not very impressive subject. At least so it seems to the mere laymen. Professional soldiers no doubt feel differently about it. Take saluting, for instance. Every now and then there are complaints in the Press and Parliament and officially about it. Altogether too slack, they say, though I see that a Socialist M.P. intends to ask the Prime Minister to make an order that failure to salute while off duty is no breach of discipline. My sympathies are with him.

Why should a poor devil strolling along Piccadilly have to salute every senior officer he sees strolling there like himself? And not only those in his own service, but in the others as well. They are as bored with the business as he is—which however may not prevent them giving him a nasty look if he doesn't. Oh, just the code. No wonder a good many of them pretend to be looking somewhere else. If it's a pretty girl they probably are.

Issue at Canterbury

Reconstruction in even the smaller cities is a prickly and complicated problem. How much of the old to preserve? How much of it to sweep away? How complete to make the planning? How free a hand to give to individual enterprise and preference? Not easy questions to answer, but surely easier in a small area than in the vast stretches of London, for instance. None the less argument runs high, and conflicting views and interests are difficult to reconcile. So Canterbury is finding.

The Nazis, in their "reprisal" attack—so at least they called it—laid waste a large area around the Cathedral, fortunately missing, except for some quite trivial damage, that majestic memorial of the Middle Ages. In a way they may even be said to have done it some good, for they have opened up new and impressive views of it—if only the views can be kept open.

There is one large and influential section of opinion that is all for keeping these lovely vistas, now that they need little more than the clearing away of ruins and rubble. But there is another and, it may be, even larger and more influential section that wants to see Canterbury rebuilt as nearly as possible in its old form, except for such minor improvements as the widening of the narrower streets.

Surprisingly enough, the Dean and

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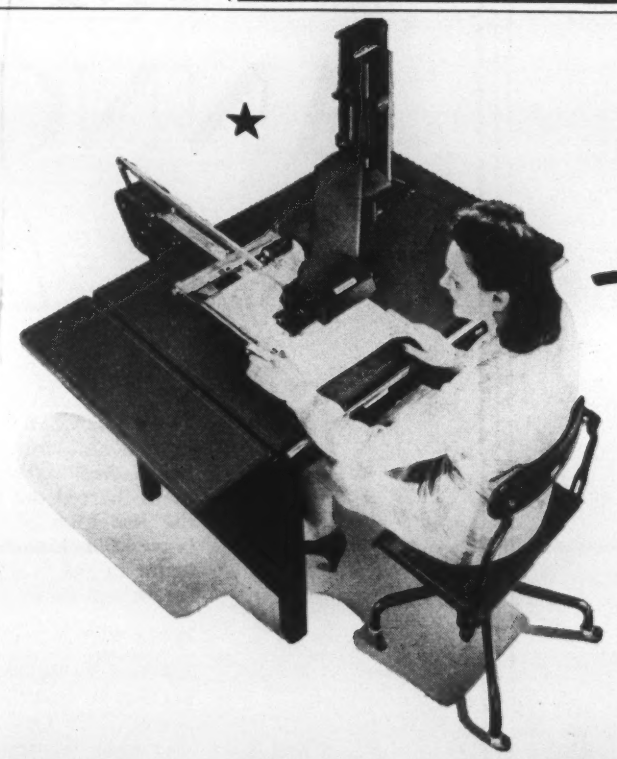

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Chapter of the Cathedral are to be found among the traditionalists—or perhaps not so surprisingly. That's where you expect to find deans. They want to go back to the old Canterbury, with the Cathedral nicely tucked away in its beautiful close, so that you have to get within a hundred yards of it if you want to see anything but the roof and the towers. Not for them these new wide vistas, which probably make them feel they would be standing in a continual draught.

The Dean and Chapter have their plan—largely a reconstruction on the old lines. The City Surveyor has prepared his plan, taking advantage of the new vistas. The City Council has also appointed a town-planning expert to prepare a scheme. And now, by way of letting all the other little planners wade into the scrimmage, an advisory committee representative of all interests has been set up to assist the Council's own town-planning committee. What will come of it all, Heaven only knows! But it is clear that a lot of good clean fun is going to be had for a long time in Canterbury.

The Budget

One of the items in Sir John Anderson's recent Budget that is still causing a lot of discussion was his warning that, if wages went on rising, the cost of living would have to rise too. By way of rubbing it well in, he announced that the Government had decided to let it rise—oh, a mere matter of five per cent or so, and well under control, but still a rise.

The reader may wonder how the cost-of-living barometer can be kept under such perfect control—a little tap and up she goes, another little tap and down. Simplicity itself, my dears! The official hand is quicker than the eye. Just a matter of subsidies.

Last year the Government paid out in subsidies to food and other necessary articles £190,000,000— as compared with £175,000,000 in 1942, £140,000,000 in 1941, and £70,000,000 in 1940. Rather a lot of money, but worth it, no doubt, when you consider that as a result of these expenditures the cost-of-living increase over pre-war figures has been kept at between 25 and 30 per cent. Without them it would certainly have risen to 50 per cent and probably even higher.

All would have been well—or as well as could be expected—if only "wages and salaries" (I leave it to you to work out the distinction) had remained at some fairly constant level. But they haven't. They have gone up more than £200,000,000 in the case of "wages", and about £30,000,000 in the case of "salaries". Which seems to indicate that, comparatively speaking, "salaries" are apt to get it in the neck, just above those white collars.

Now the firm official hand has eased the brake-lever a trifle, and the national 'bus starts gathering a little more speed on the slippery and perilous slope—a mere extra five per cent or so, but enough to make us realize what might happen if the brakes were to cease to function altogether. Only will we heed it? Perhaps not, but at least we have been warned.

MARITIME LETTER

Halifax Buys a Golf Course

By PETER P. GOULD

ONE becomes used to the tortuous ways of civic government but there are occasions when it seems particularly painful. Recently, for instance, the City of Halifax has been buying a golf course.

Negotiations started many months ago when the owners of the Gorsebrook course, held in an estate, decided to dispose of the property. Being one of the few open spaces left in the south-end of Halifax it was logical for the city to take the land over for future recreational purposes and a considerable agitation was started in favor of its purchase.

An expenditure of some sixty thousand dollars was involved, however, and with this hanging over its head City Council soon managed to get well into intricate and heated discussion on the pros and cons of the wisdom of a city buying a golf course.

One strong and adamant bloc in Council was volubly opposed and when the question of purchase finally came to a vote those aldermen and citizens favorably disposed were relieved to see that it had passed with a margin of one vote over the required two-thirds majority.

Later one alderman, one of the former strongest dissenters, discovered that he had swung the balance of power through a mistake in recording his ballot as "yes" instead of "no", and with this to chuckle over, and with visions of a new playground-to-be, Halifax more or less forgot about the matter.

But not for long. To purchase the property the City had to secure authority from the Province and in preparing the necessary legislation somebody blundered. After the Provincial Legislature had passed the City Bill and granted the authority to make the purchase it was discovered that permission had been asked to pay for the land by "borrowing". And "borrowing" meant that the question had to come before City Council again.

This time the opposition chuckled, and made sure that it recorded its votes properly, and defeated the motion. Halifax lost its visions of a new playground and the owners of the golf course began looking for a purchaser on the open market.

So the matter rested until recently. Then there was a civic election and during the campaign the various gentlemen of the Council had an opportunity of learning the wishes of the electorate, and particularly indications as to certain of its opinions on aldermanic efficiency.

One of the first acts of the new Council was to make haste to buy the golf club property. It speedily prepared and passed a motion authorizing the purchase, and this time the majority was clear-cut. One final anomaly appeared, however. In the final vote three aldermen who had previously opposed the purchase (including the mixer-upper) voted in favor, but one other who had been a yes-man all along changed his mind and voted "no".

Saint John's Band Trouble

Saint John wants a band. Badly.

Some time ago someone in the City discovered that there wasn't a military band in Saint John and only two in all New Brunswick, while Nova Scotia had eleven, six of them in Halifax alone.

For years Saint John had been proud of its Fusiliers Regimental Band, one of the leading band organizations in Canada, but the fortunes of war took the Fusiliers to the West Coast and Saint John was left without a military musical aggregation.

Then, when the situation regarding the discrepancy between Halifax and Saint John, always enough to start some ill-feeling, was just coming to light, word leaked through from the Coast that the Fusiliers Band was being broken-up prior to the battalion proceeding overseas. This let loose the storm — as a storm can break only in Saint John when local pride is offended.

The Mayor and City Council opened the campaign with representations to Ottawa. Local service clubs and other organizations next took up the cudgel with wires and phone calls to the New Brunswick members in Ottawa and the army authorities. Then the Province joined in, adding its voice with an unanimous vote of the Legislature.

The rumpus was at least enough to send the Adjutant-General of the Army flying from Ottawa to the West Coast to see what could be done. He found that most of the band's personnel were proceeding overseas, and that nothing could be done from that end. The Minister of National Defence, however, stepped into the breach with a promise that immediate attention would be given to the possibility of forming a garrison band at Saint John. And in the meantime a band from Halifax was sent in for the Victory Loan campaign.

After its taste of Saint John aroused we are quite sure that N.D.H.Q. will make certain that the city has a permanent band in future.

Where's Joe?

Distributing magazines to the Armed Forces

Joe says—the men in the Armed Forces need more reading matter. They need books and magazines to fill in those empty spots when off duty and when they just want to sit round and "take it easy".

That goes for the sailors too—When a rating or an officer is in the "doldrums", and needs cheering up, a good book helps.

But, pick out the books you, yourself, have enjoyed or recent issues of magazines.

Contributed by

Dow

BREWERY — MONTREAL

LET'S ALL DO MORE TO WIN THE WAR

D-13

THE WEEK IN RADIO

For $2.40 You Can See a Show in New York If You Stand

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

FOR $2.40 if you're very good and don't sit on the steps or block the aisles, the owners of the theatre where "The Voice of the Turtle" is showing in New York will permit you to stand at the back of the house and get your legs and back so tired you don't care what happens to Margaret Sullavan.

Getting a seat was impossible for at least ten weeks ahead, so we stood. Margaret Sullavan looks just like she does in the movies. She sounds just like she sounds on the radio. There were only two other people in the play, one of them Elliott Nugent, the producer. Everybody in New York—well, everybody we spoke to—said it was a good show, and the lines were very bright, and it must be good because all you can buy is standing room.

But to our readers we must report that the play seeemd very dull to us, lacked action and the lines were heavy ladened. The subject was as old as sin.

Next night we paid $6 for a seat in row Q for Mary Martin's show "One touch of Venus". Without Mary Martin, who sings "Sing Low When You Sing of Love", or something like that, it would be pretty much of an ordinary show. Kenny Baker, remembered for his performances in the Jack Benny show, does a creditable job. Surprise of the evening was to see John Boles, a trifle on the heavy side, and not getting any younger. He plays his part well, but he doesn't sing like he used to in the movies.

Best show in New York, for free, is the Henry Frick art gallery, on Fifth Ave., at 70th Street.

ORSON WELLES is radio's "bad boy". He recently threw his sponsor and their advertising agency into a fit by not turning up for rehearsal, and when he arrived at the studio to do the broadcast he "horsed" his lines, panicked the operators at the control board by shouting, and ad libbed his way through the show in a way that put all the other players off their lines. The agency threatened to cut off his $3,000. fee, even talked about taking him to court, and finally settled with a pledge never to hire Orson again. After the show Orson left for Washington where he will serve the Treasury Department in the next war loan drive.

MOST listeners will agree with the remark about the CBC news service made before the Parliamentary Committee on radio, by Ernest L. Bushnell, program supervisor. This is what he said: "Subject to the limitations imposed by the frailties common to the human race and the limitations of time, the CBC is providing its shareholders with a news service that is unbiased and impartial, a service that is as factual an objective as any broadcast in the world today."

Now that's quite a statement. It's also quite a bit of good writing. But people generally agree that ever since Dan McArthur became the chief editor of the CBC's news service, there has been a steady improvement not alone in the quality and timeliness of the news, but in the tone and delivery of the news announcers. The vogue of talking like Lorne Green talked when he first went on the air has disappeared. Green himself doesn't talk like that any more. The "impending peril" inflections which dismayed some listeners have gone by the boards, and Green has added tens of thousands of admirers to his already large host of friends. After a holiday from news announcing, Lorne has gone back to his first love, and from CHML is on the air every morning with the latest teletype machines.

THERE is talk in Washington about banning sponsored newscasts. This would be a drastic move. It would affect Lowell Thomas, Gabriel Heater, John Vandercook and many others.

WHEN Alan Savage, the radio producer and comedian, took his life in his hands and listed six of the best girl actresses in Canada, he left out plenty of good ones. One of them is Jane Mallett, who has played so many parts in radio shows she couldn't name them if she tried. If any producer ever gets stuck when he's casting a show, he invariably turns to Jane Mallett. Jane, who is Mrs. Fred Mallett in real life, is the star of "Town Tonics", a show that has been played in dozens of Canadian cities and towns. She has played in many Hart House productions as well as shows produced by the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto.

And while we're on the subject of dependable broadcasters, the name of Frank Peddie, Toronto lawyer, comes to mind. Recently Peddie was the star of the "Stage 44" presentation "The Man Who Wouldn't Die". There are few radio actors in Canada who have played as many parts as this red-thatched lawyer who is perhaps the "dean" of Canadian radio actors. Peddie loves radio and he loves his profession. He is torn between the two. Educated at St. Andrew's and Edinburgh universities, member of the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto, Peddie has yet to turn in a bad performance. He made his radio debut in 1934.

ANOTHER important quotation comes from the kindly pen of The Homemaker, who writes a daily column in Toronto's Globe and Mail. For the first time in many years Mrs. Purser (The Homemaker) has struck out at the people who conduct radio surveys by telephone. She writes: "I must confess that it always irritates me a little to have somebody conducting a radio survey ask over the telephone to what station our instrument is tuned in, as though one just naturally did all one's work, and enjoyed all one's recreation to the accompaniment of something coming over the air."

We suppose that Arthur Porter, of the Canadian Institute of Public Opinion, would insist that the only way to sense what the public is thinking is to conduct scientific surveys, personally or by telephone, but somehow we agree with Mrs. Purser. Maybe it isn't Mr. Porter's organization at all that calls people up on the telephone. Maybe it's an advertising agency, and they've been asked to do it by a client. But we confess that we, too, were irritated no end when right in the middle of one of the week's best programs, our telephone rang and a kindly girl on the other end of the wire asked us if we were listening to a certain show, and we were so annoyed we told her "No". This probably threw out the result of their telephone survey, but we do wish these scientific people would conduct their surveys by mail.

ONE of radio's loveliest ladies, Jane Froman, is slowly regaining her place in radio, after the plane crash that nearly cost her life. She was on Philco's "Radio Hall of Fame" recently, and talked about her "last four operations". She's had 17 in all since the crash. Her right leg is still in a plaster cast.

ONE of the radio programs we can never get very clearly on our instrument is "Dr. I. Q". It's a good program . . . at least what we can hear of it is good. Usually the show is held in a big theatre, and it sounds as if the house is packed, and Dr. I. Q. seems to be on the stage, and he has half a dozen assistants spread through the audience, and they're always calling out "I have a lady here, Doctor", or "I have a sailor here, Doctor". The Doctor, who is Jimmy McClain in real life, then asks a question and if the person answers correctly, there's money in it, sometimes as much as $77.

McClain was born in 1912 in Louisville, Ky. He went to Southern Methodist University, and won a place on the debating team and senior dramatic club. Public speaking and English were his specialties. After school he kept right on talking, and was snapped up by a Dallas radio station. When he wasn't announcing he was acting in the Dallas Little Theatre. Then he wrote plays and fiction in his spare time. First thing you know he was radio manager in an advertising agency and became Dr. I. Q. in 1941. Since then he has taken his show to 31 cities across the continent. Every chance he gets he sells war bonds. He's married and has two children, one five and the other one year.

FROM New York comes word that the cast of "Information Please" is headed for London where they will play for the troops. Our guess is that the troops will be somewhere in Europe by the time Mr. Fadiman gets to London.

NOW for chatter: report from the Mediterranean says that "Fighters Choice", produced in Toronto and flown to the east by transcription made a great hit with the troops . . . one of the funniest stars on the radio these days is "Baby Snooks" (Fanny Brice) on the Maxwell House Coffee Time . . . Canadian Percy Faith is subbing for Andre Kostelanetz for the summer on "The Pause that Refreshes", which is just another step up for the popular young composer-conductor. . . Captain Bob Farnon is commentating during the New York Philharmonic program over a Toronto station, and has a pleasing voice. . . Joan Dangelzer has recently been appointed to the production staff of the CBC and has made her headquarters in Montreal. . . those talks by John Fisher were so popular there have been requests for 27,100 copies of his scripts. . . Bob Hope has been doing some useful broadcasts on the "Here's to youth" series. . . our spies in Hollywood report that Rupert Lucas is doing exceptionally good work there. . . "Vacation Serenade" will replace "Information Please" for the summer, starting July 10.

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REOPENS SEPTEMBER 13th

Have you energy for EXTRA things?

Margaret has . . .

"Operating a switchboard means I have to be alert, all day long," says Margaret. "When calls come thick and fast, it's a real strain . . . and then evenings, I'm busy teaching servicemen to dance. That takes more energy. So I keep fit . . . I watch my habits. But no unpleasant dosing! Instead, I ensure 'bulk' in my diet by eating Kellogg's Bran Flakes every morning. And are they delicious!"

If you want to keep fit for 'extra' things, take these two steps to health: 1. To *get* well, see your doctor. 2. To *keep* well, watch your habits. Guard against incomplete elimination. Gently laxative, Kellogg's Bran Flakes With Other Parts Of Wheat help supply valuable minerals and proteins too. Ask your grocer for the golden-yellow package—either the regular or the Family size. Made by Kellogg's in London, Canada.

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

In Arab Tents for Seven Years An Englishman Sees Sahara

WIND IN THE SAHARA, by R. V. C. Bodley. (Longmans, Green, $4.00.)

DOUGHTY'S *Arabia Deserta* and T. E. Lawrence's *Revolt in the Desert* were illuminating in their revelations of Arab life and character. Here is a third book in the same strain, fully as fascinating as each of the others and even richer in detail. The author, a young British officer important enough to have been at the peace Conference at Versailles as a military attaché, found himself fed-up in peace-time; discontented by the old stuff of international politics, weary of social life, feeling civilized almost to extinction. When he confided to Lawrence his state of mind, that fierce ascetic said "Go and live with the Arabs."

The advice stuck, as a burr sticks to woollen fabric. A time came when he was in North Africa doing nothing much. Opportunity brought him in contact with the wandering tribes of the Sahara. He shed his Europeanism like a garment, bought some sheep, joined himself to one of the tribes, even became a Moslem, praying five times a day, abjuring strong drink and pork and eating only once a day. For seven years he followed this regimen, living like his neighbors from hand to mouth, entering into their customs and beliefs as if born to them, and finding a mental and spiritual peace that flowed like a river.

"Just another mad Englishman gone native!" may be the comment of many. Yet he was free of the necessity of keeping up with the Joneses, of worrying about the news of the world and the vagaries of statesmen. The bleak wonders of the Sahara fascinated him, whether in the highlands, on the sandy desert, or in the oases, rich with date-palms and flowing wells. For him, as for other nomads, all strange happenings were but the will of God in action and it was not fitting to complain, even though the sirocco should blow for three days and scorch away the last drop of moisture.

The book is written with grace and charm, becoming in one whose Elizabethan ancestor founded the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

•

Placid Land

By MARY DALE MUIR

CANDLEFORD GREEN, by Flora Thompson; (Oxford, $2.25.)

HERE is a quaint, meandering, gracious tale, restful as a stroll in an informal English garden or a walk along a country road. Written in the midst of war as it is, there is no hint of war in its pages. It harks back to an earlier, more peaceful England; an England not yet arrived at modernity. The characters that gather round the Post Office, or to whom the Post Office reaches out, are rare nowadays. No other country at war, but England, could have produced such a book.

•

The Aristocrats

THIS year's Pulitzer Prize winners in letters:

Fiction: "Journey in the Dark," by Martin Flavin;

Biography: "The American Leonardo: The Life of Samuel F. B. Morse," by Carleton F. Mabee;

History: "Growth of American Thought," by Merle Curti;

Poetry: "Western Star," by Stephen Vincent Benét.

Drama: No Award. (Special award for "Oklahoma.")

•

Political Novel

SEED OF THE PURITAN, a novel, by Elizabeth Denning Kaup. (Longmans, Green, $3.50.)

A MAN of New England, well-reared in the "thou shalt not's", comes back from the last war to his old job in a shoe-factory, but feeling himself patronized as a "hero" leaves it to become a bootlegger, in a cautious, silent manner. He gets out before danger appears and drifts into politics; not as a foremost figure haranguing the multitude, but as the quiet man in the background pulling strings. He marries the wrong girl which spoils him in his home-environment, and goes up to the city with a recommendation to the string-pullers in a wider field. In time he rises to be the Big Boss, not being an open criminal or thief, but being a manager, to his own profit. The time comes when all his schemes fall apart and his pet candidate is beaten. So he goes back to the shoe-factory, without friends and without influence.

The strength of the tale, aside from its criticism of blundering democracy, is in the characterization. All the people are alive, commanding your sympathy or distaste, often both at the same time.

•

Counting the Cost

FOURTEEN OF THEM. (Oxford, $1.25.)

FROM Tarrytown, N.Y. and the neighborhood more than 2,000 boys have gone to war, out of a population of about 17,000. Last year the Tarrytown Daily *News* invited some of the most eminent American writers to tell the story of the fourteen lads who have died in service. So came John Hersey, Helen MacInnes, Faith Baldwin, William Rose Benét and ten others of similar calibre, each writing the particular tragedy assigned to him. The stories are here assembled in a little book, now sold for the benefit of the National War Fund. In the foreword Mary Roberts Rinehart wrote, "Perhaps something like this is happening all over America. I do not know. I only know that grief is a lonely thing. But if we can only show that all people are equal in the sacrifice of war. . . then we shall at last have learned the real meaning of America."

•

Some Recent Pamphlets

INTERNATIONAL PLANNING FOR EDUCATION, by John E. Robbins. (Canadian Committee on International Intellectual Co-operation, Ottawa.)

WHEN children are cold and ill-nourished they can learn but little. Consider the problem facing the world when millions of children in the occupied countries must necessarily be growing up in ignorance and terror, and when the schools of Germany itself are mere nurseries of hate. In this pamphlet the situation is explained and the need for action on a great scale is set forth.

•

OCCUPIED EUROPE, German Exploitation and Its Post War Consequences. (Royal Institute of International Affairs, Oxford, 45c.)

DETAILED description of organized looting as devised and practised by Germans in conquered lands and a glance at the intricate problems that any attempted reconstruction will encounter.

•

THE ETHICS OF LABOR RELATIONS by J. C. Cameron. (Ryerson, 20c.)

AN ATTEMPT to state what employers and workers are bound *in honor* to do, each for the other, as common members engaged in a co-operative task and interested in the peace and concord of the community.

•

IMMIGRATION POLICIES, Canadian and American, by "Verax" and Bruno Lasker. (Ryerson; Contemporary Affairs Series, 35c.)

A SUMMARY of the policies, wise and unwise, which have governed the entry of foreigners to both countries and which must be revised in some degree to meet new conditions which the war has brought to light.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto.

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During the past nine years thirty-six University scholarships have been won by boys from this school.

All senior school boys belong to the Cadet Corps, the first corps in the Empire to be affiliated with an Air Force Unit. They receive training in military, naval, and air force fundamentals.

As only a very few vacancies are open for next September, early application is recommended.

Full information will be gladly sent on request to the Headmaster.

"Tradition and Progress"

PHILIP A.C. KETCHUM, M.A., B.Paed., Headmaster

What's all this about "interlocking" directorates?

WHEN you want sound advice you go to a friend who has had experience with whatever is worrying you. When you have to have professional advice you buy the best you can afford. In the same way, because the life insurance companies are the guardians of the people's savings, they seek the best business brains in Canada.

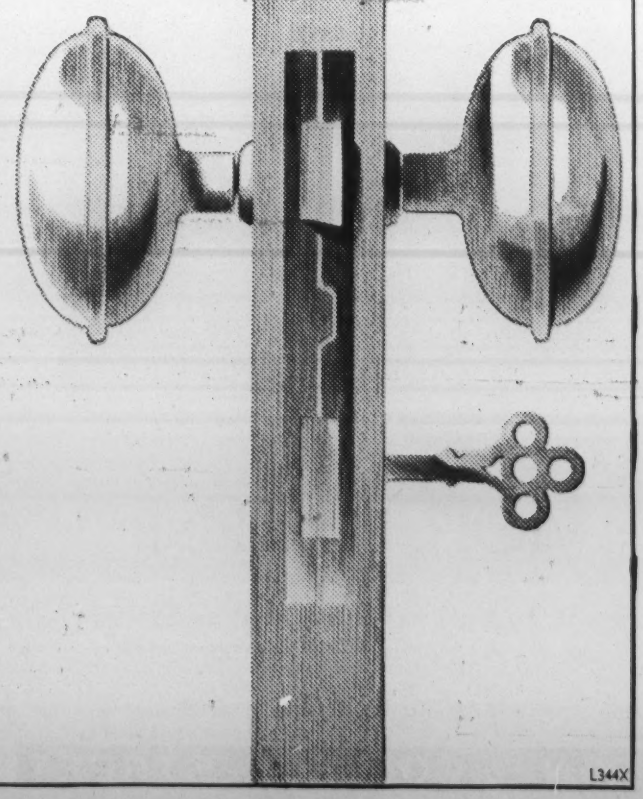
Individual directors of life insurance companies often occupy similar positions in many other lines of business. This is because they are men who have proven their ability. It needs men of sound judgment and wide experience to determine safe procedure in matters vital to so many millions of people.

Life insurance is a business of many phases. It bridges a gap between your present earning power and your far distant needs—sometimes spanning over half a century.

It is essential to have life insurance companies directed by men of broad business experience.

It is good citizenship to own
LIFE INSURANCE

A Message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada



L344X

WORLD OF WOMEN

Our Homeless Waifs Are Also Victims of War Conditions

By ANNE FROMER

A GAUNT seven-year-old boy crept from his home before dawn. In an apartment house three blocks away he tiptoed down the corridor, quietly opening milk boxes. He peeked into three before he found what he wanted—a pint of chocolate milk. That was his breakfast. The bottle, tucked into his ragged windbreaker, became the foundation of the day's collection of empty bottles, picked up in garbage dumps and in alleyways, which sold for a few cents to a junk dealer.

At a rendezvous later he met two older boys, carrying old burlap sacks. The trio circled to the rear of a coal dump, climbed a fence like cats, quickly filled the sacks and fled down a lane undetected.

They knew a small cafe where they could get leftover food, a bottle of lemon pop and some coins for the coal. This gave them enough money for a cheap show, which they sat through twice. That night, as on most nights, it was nearly midnight when they crept into bed.

This happened, not in a war-ridden land where chaos reigns, nor yet in a slum. In the actual case cited, the widowed mother of the boy was a well-paid war worker. Working different shifts, she found it impossible to organize her home so that her son received regular meals and led an ordered existence. The boy, for his part, grew to like the anarchy this lack of arrangement permitted, to look upon the necessity for shifting for himself as a normal state of affairs. Literally he ran wild.

Human Reclamation

In Canada today, this example and others of children who are homeless, either actually or in effect, can be multiplied many thousand-fold. Wartime conditions and the resulting prosperity which have solved so many of the problems of social service, have also created one of its worst headaches.

Year in and year out, all across Canada, one of the biggest but least-heralded jobs of human reclamation is done by those organizations which place children of broken homes in new homes where a normal childhood may be resumed with the least possible upset. The children are not adopted by their new foster parents. They are taken in as one of the family, as little "paying guests".

Today, there simply are not enough of these foster homes to go around.

Potential foster parents who would be happy enough to care for a child in normal times find that war-boom conditions bring more attractive uses for their time and space.

It is so much easier to rent a room for good money—and with no responsibility—than to place it at the disposal of a child whose father is overseas and whose mother is ill; so much more profitable to take a war job than to stay at home mothering a baby, who is after all not one's own, for a modest sum. In many cases more members of the family are employed, and a child's board-money is not needed in the expanded family income. Perhaps relatives, attracted to towns and cities by war jobs and unable to find accommodation, have moved in.

Parenthood Halved

The social service agencies do not blame these people. They are too busy trying to replace them. For, even as war conditions have decreased the supply of foster homes, they have increased the demand. With many thousands of Canadian fathers overseas, parenthood is automatically cut in half, and conditions which make foster homes necessary are twice as likely to occur.

These conditions do not necessarily indicate any shortcomings on the part of one or both parents. True, many children have to be placed in foster homes because of irresponsibility or desertion by one or other of the parents; but the majority are the children of honest, hardworking people who, through illness, death, or the necessity for earning a living, are no longer able to keep a home together.

But the scarcity of homes does not apply to all children equally. Even among the unfortunate there are the darlings of fortune. If you are a blue-eyed girl, two to three years old, with curly hair, you can practically pick and choose your foster parents.

Boys are more difficult, and in all cases the "unpopularity" of children increases as ages vary upward towards 16 and downward towards infancy from the "basic age" of between two and four years. Yet the need for foster homes for babies between 6 and 18 months is greatest. Relatives or friends will often take older children in an emergency, but feel they cannot cope with the baby.

Brothers and sisters who do not wish to be separated are particularly difficult to place.

"Tough Kids"

Strangely enough, "tough kids" are by no means the most difficult to find homes for. There is something in a wild "unbroken" child which challenges a woman. She wants to take him into her home and make a "regular child" of him or her. Many foster parents who will not accept children for a long stay will accept incorrigible youngsters temporarily, to "civilize" them and make them acceptable to another parent.

Children with "foreign" names, no matter how normal in appearance, are looked upon as "problem placements". One little girl had the blue eyes and curly hair considered so desirable, but one applicant after another turned her down when they learned her name. It "sounded Greek". On the other hand, a couple who became foster parents to a gypsy child and then learned that he was diabetic insisted on keeping him and nursing him back to health. The husband's first reaction had been to return the lad to the social agency which had placed him, but his wife insisted: "If we can save one child from growing up a diabetic it will be worth working for."

The gypsy boy's mother visited him frequently—parents, of course, have full access to their children, and often lifelong friendships between real and foster parents result. The boy saw nothing strange in his mother's colorful, voluminous clothing, but the first time he was taken to an Anglican church, and a bishop appeared in ceremonial raiment he piped up in a small but audible voice: "Hey, what the heck does he think this is—Hallowe'en?"

Not For Adoption

Although the foster homes are, naturally, "decentralized" because they consist of real homes, usually on the outskirts of town and cities or on farms, there is nothing haphazard about the organization that stands behind them.

The bodies which do the actual placing of children are such organizations as the Protestant Childrens' Homes; the Childrens' Aid Society;

• It's a date that will go down in history: The day of Unconditional Surrender . . . And remember—Victory will bring you a date with PEEK FREAN'S delicious English Biscuits.

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Size six by eight inches, priced 6 for $25.00
Phone Tr. 5111 or Tr. 1864 for appointment

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HUMBLE LUMBERJILL

MY AXE rings out
In the woods so bare—
Though sometimes the ring
Sounds more like a thump.—
But I chip and I chop
With a patient care
Till in time the tree falls
With a harsh crr-ump,
Sometimes as I planned it
And also where!

And though I may carry
A thoughtful air
As I hack and nibble
And bang and bump,
I know that mine
Can never compare
With the worried appearance
Of each sad stump!

EMILY LEAVENS

ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB

Steps to the Altar

SNAPPED at the church on their wedding day . . . the former Stephanie Kearns of Montreal and Pilot Officer Alain Louis Ritchie Almon. Stephanie's dress is of French lace and chiffon, and she carries white orchids. Of her radiantly lovely complexion, she says, "I'll always care for it the Deb way—with Woodbury Facial Soap."

1. Their gay courtship was filled with bowling dates, skating, skiing. An outdoor sports fan, Stephanie keeps her skin indoor lovely.

2. "It's for him that I'm faithful to my Woodbury Facial Cocktail. I simply massage with Woodbury and rinse twice—hot and cold.

3. The honeymooners beam . . . and the bride's fair complexion sparkles—thanks to Woodbury, the beauty soap made for the *skin alone!*

4. Follow the Marrying Woodbury Debs! For lovelier skin, use Woodbury Facial Soap with the costly ingredient for *extra* mildness.

BACK UP YOUR FIGHTING MAN—BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AND STAMPS ★ MADE IN CANADA

Catholic Children's Aid Society; the Catholic Welfare Bureau; the Jewish Family and Child service, and the Infants' Homes. They work in close co-operation with the Federations for Community Service, civic departments of public welfare, service clubs, public health nurses and juvenile courts. Children also come under the care of the placement agencies through direct appeal from parents or via the family physician.

Some organizations have a worker who devotes her full time to "lining up" suitable foster homes, but many persons are persuaded to take one or more children by relatives or friends who are foster parents themselves.

The agencies emphasize that the children are "never given out for adoption," but the public appears to confuse the service with adoption, no matter how emphatically it is stated.

"All children coming into our care have at least one parent able and willing to continue parental responsibility and who hope some time to take the child back into its own home," says Miss Margaret Hall, Executive Secretary of the Protestant Children's Homes. The parent pays what he or she can for the child's maintenance, ranging from the full cost down to nothing at all in the case of illness or unemployment.

Pocket Money, Too

The usual requirements for a foster home are: One in which there is both father and mother, where there is a happy home atmosphere, an adequate income, suitable accommodation for the foster child or children, and where the foster parents are known to be fond of children and to have an understanding of child care and training.

When an agency undertakes to place a child, a thorough medical examination is first given, and the youngster completely outfitted in clothing.

The agency pays for board, clothing, doctor's visits and clinics, medicine, incidentals such as tooth paste, hair cuts, laundry. Children are even provided with pocket money for recreation, church offerings, small expenses and gifts. Those up to 12 years get 75 cents a month; from 12 to 14 a dollar, and over 14, $1.50.

It costs between $18.00 and $21.00 a month to maintain a child between infancy and the end of the second year, and the costs rise progressively, mainly for food and clothing.

Not all foster parents need be "saddled" with children until they reach 16, the maximum age for children in foster homes. Many short-term emergencies arise in which children need care. For example, a mother who has to go into a hospital for treatment, or expects a new baby and cannot take care of her other young children satisfactorily. Foster care at such times not only fills a material need, but adds to the mother's peace of mind at her time of trial.

Homes Pro Tem

There is the case of a young mother who was suddenly taken ill with a ruptured appendix. Yet, having no friends or relatives near to care for her 18-months old baby, she refused to go to hospital until assured that her child would be well looked after. One of the child placement agencies did the job.

A soldier discharged after four years overseas for medical reasons returned home and was able to find only a single room for his wife and three children. The two elder ones were placed in a foster home for a few weeks until the man could get established in a job and find adequate living accommodation.

The usual foster home is that of persons of average circumstance, but, except for their common denominator of love for children, there are no "typical" parents and many clergymen, lawyers and other professional men have opened their homes.

Spinsters are among the best foster "mothers". One woman is never without foster children, seldom having fewer than two and prepared to take more in a pinch.

• •

NEVER

"NEVER" comes a day at a time.
Never to see him—
Never to know.

Only this day I stumbling go.
This little day is all of "never".

Tomorrow may be the dawn of "forever".

EMILY LEAVENS

Elizabeth Arden

More beautiful than ever... In

Velva Leg Film

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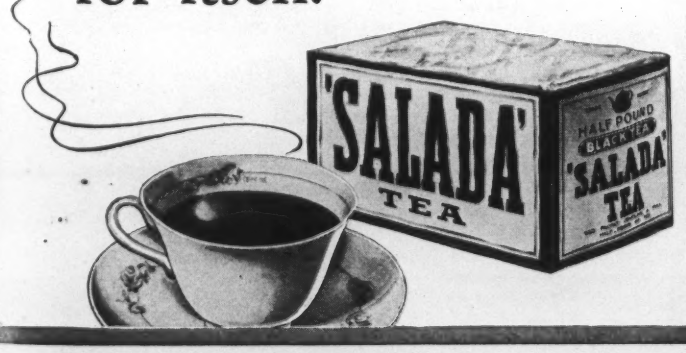

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By Meredith Moulton Redhead, Ph.B.,
Baby Counsellor of Heinz Home Institute

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New Career Opens to Women

By ELSIE STAPLEFORD

WAR has brought hardships and sacrifices to many Canadians, but it has also brought new opportunities and new challenges. Among the latter is the chance for young Canadian women to enter a comparatively new profession, that of day nursery supervisor. Before the war only a handful of girls had any training in this work but now with the rapid spread of day nurseries, short intensive courses are required to train young women to meet the ever-growing demand.

The Ontario Provincial Government, in conjunction with the Institute of Child Study of the University of Toronto, the outstanding centre for this work in Canada, is offering its fifth intensive course in day nursery work, starting June 5th and lasting four months. This course is open to candidates from all parts of Canada, as enquiries are constantly being received from various provinces to recommend trained persons for child care projects which are being planned in different parts of the Dominion.

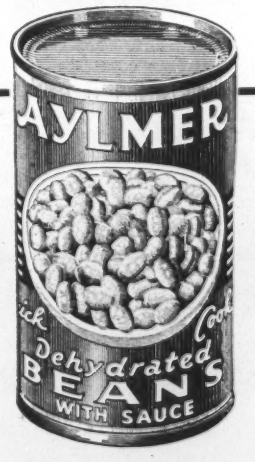
Eligible For Positions

Previous to the war the professional training given by the Institute of Child Study was available to University graduates only and the course lasted a year or longer. However in order to meet wartime needs, intelligent adaptable young women of varying backgrounds are now being accepted for a short intensive course designed to give them the fundamentals of theory and practice of nursery education and day nursery management. Upon satisfactory completion of this course they are eligible for positions in day nurseries where right on the job they secure a thorough knowledge of all that is involved in the supervision of a day nursery and hence prepare themselves for a position of considerable responsibility as first assistant or head of a day nursery.

During the course, lectures are given by the staff of the Institute of Child Study and others, and practical work is carried out in the Provincial Demonstration Centre on Bellevue Avenue, Toronto, and in other Wartime Day Nurseries. Already sixty young women have taken the course and nearly all of them are now carrying on in this work.

This course will appeal particularly to young women who are interested in new developments in child welfare, as well as to war brides who are looking around for something constructive to do until they are able to set up their own homes. It is a splendid way for a young woman to find a satisfying vocation and at the same time to make a real contribution to national service in wartime.

for Camp or Cottage



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MUSICAL EVENTS

Lovely Ballet Divertissements and Interesting Modern Music

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

DESPITE his comparative youth, the Czech conductor, Franz Allers, has enjoyed a remarkably complete experience. Prior to the Nazi seizure of his native land in March 1939, which was really the beginning of the present war, Mr. Allers was eminent both as a symphonic and operatic conductor at Prague. Since his flight to America, he has chiefly been known as one of the most distinguished of ballet conductors, through association with the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo.

One of the most notable developments of the present century in England and America has been the growth of interest in ballet as a distinct form of art, unassociated, as in days gone by, with opera or drama.

It was not always so. In the last century when the race of expert opera composers (which seems to have disappeared with Puccini) flourished, they groaned under the tradition which forced them to make provision for ballet in any work they projected. That fashion was dictated by Paris and as long ago as the eighteenth century Gluck had been rebellious against the convention. While he had to yield to it to please public taste, he tried to make ballets part of the action, and strangely enough is best remembered by them. We are all familiar with Berlioz's lovely orchestral arrangement of Weber's piano work "Invitation to the Dance"; but it will surprise many to know how it came into being. Weber had ignored ballet in his romantic opera "Freichutz," and when it was decided to revive it in Paris in 1841, Berlioz was employed to make this arrangement, in order that it might be interpolated as a ballet in that work,—though it is hard to conceive anything more inappropriate.

Venusberg Ballet

The origin of Wagner's "Venusberg Music," so popular in concert performance, is well-known. It was devised to provide something in the nature of ballet for the Paris production of "Tannhauser", much against the composer's will. It was the only condition on which he could get his 16-year-old masterpiece produced there. He devised the revel in a form that would not violate the action of his piece but it did not do him much good. It came in the first act and ladies of the corps de ballet were annoyed because they wished their charms to be seen by their lovers in the Jockey Club, who customarily arrived "simmering" with alcoholic excitement mid-way in the opera. Consequently they induced these gentry to hiss the serious scenes that came later. Bizet, under compulsion devised a ballet for the last act of "Carmen"; delightful music in itself, but a nuisance because it delays the action just at the point where it is approaching its tragic climax. Altogether the modern system under which ballet and opera go their own ways, is a boon.

One of the charms of ballet considered by itself, is the wide range of divertissements it provides, and it was these which composed the first half of the program provided by Mr. Allers at Varsity Arena last week. He had brought with him gifted young dancers. Rosella Hightower and Grant Mouradoff, are adept in all the traditional devices of classic ballet, the pirouette, the entrechat, the fouette and so on; as revealed in excerpts from the Chopin "Les Sylphides and Tchaikovsky's "Swan Lake". Miss Hightower is remarkably sure on her "points" which means that she is a capital toe-dancer, and was brilliant in a dance from "Coppelia" which Delibes based on Scottish rhythm. The third guest was a most fascinating young danseuse, Anne Simpson, exquisitely easy, piquant and expressive in Spanish forms like the Bolero and the Jota. She was ravishing in a light, dreamlike rendering of a Serenata by Malata; and full of deviltry in a gypsy dance (new to most of us) from Bizet's "Fair Maid of Perth" produced in 1867 eight years before "Carmen". Miss Simpson certainly made a more attractive gypsy than any who appears in the pages of Sir Walter Scott.

Mr. Allers told the orchestra at rehearsal "You have a job to do tonight; so don't try to look at the dancers." He was right; ballet accompaniment is a tricky business. The instrumentalists stuck to their knitting, followed his meticulous beat, and gave a fine account of themselves. It was a night without rest for them. The renderings of purely orchestral works like Moussorgsky's graphic witches' orgy "Night on the Bald Mountain"; Dukas' merry but intricate "Sorcerer's Apprentice"; and Percy Grainger's folk dances, were marked by life, color, and beauty of tone.

Bax Piano Quintet

The Hart House Quartet concluded its May Festival concerts last week with three full length modern chamber works. The program may have been disturbing for the digestion of some lovers of the serene classic modes, but personally I enjoyed it very much. It began with Debussy's Quartet in G minor, which, though it dates from 1893 may be termed the first "modern" string quartet. At any rate it was the first to grasp and maintain a hold on public appreciation. What it meant in the way of innovation when first heard may be realized when it is recalled that Brahms was still alive; and anything more different from his chamber works could hardly be imagined. Its idioms were strange to the older generation, but they delight one's senses to-day and the tender, expressive Andantino is still haunting and elusively lovely.

There followed an early quartet by Quincy Porter, a New England composer now in middle age to whom recognition came in the period between two great wars. This work, though highly individual, also reflects the modern French trend toward chamber music; Mr. Porter was at one time a pupil of Vincent D'Indy, a pioneer of that movement who did much to encourage Debussy, though never himself an impressionist. Mr. Porter's technical resources are exceptional. He has plenty to say, and he says it in a crisp, acrid way that makes his interpreters stir themselves.

The work that fascinated me most of all was the Piano Quintet in G minor by Arnold Bax, which I had not heard before, though the distinguished English pianist, Harriet Cohen, for whom it was written, played it with the Hart House Quartet during a visit to Toronto a number of years ago. In his brief memoir "Farewell, My Youth" Bax relates that in 1902, as a lad of 19, English by birth and education, a new world of beautiful dreams was opened to him by reading Yeats' "Wanderings of Usheen". He went to Ireland and turned himself into a Celt, because he felt that the Celtic genius, though able to distinguish dream from reality, prefers to consciously follow the dream. In Ireland he created a new identity for himself as a supposedly Irish story writer, Dermott O'Bryne. In time a tribute which filled him with pride was paid him by the poet George Russell ("AE"); "Arnold, you have a completely Gaelicized mind."

The transformation from Englishman to Celt shows itself most in his music. His Piano Quintet has the dreamlike glamor which gives inimitable quality to the poetry of Yeats. Sound training received from the best English teachers is revealed in the basic strength and elaboration of his structure; and the whole work, including a wonderful jig which comes in the last movement, is so fascinating that one would relish many more hearings. Rex Battle's contribution at the pianoforte, was beautiful in quality; delicate and spontaneously poetic throughout. The Hart House ensemble, in this wind-up of its Festival series excelled itself in beauty of tone and expression.

Jewish Folk Choir

During the past season the Toronto Jewish Folk Choir under a highly gifted conductor, Emil Gartner, has presented several important new works. Its tonal quality is good but its appeal lies in the color and vivacity with which it sings characteristic Russian and Jewish compositions. Last week it gave an efficient and diverting presentation of a Russian comic opera, "Goldfaden Spectacle". But I was more interested in several unique and beautiful choral offerings. One was a short cantata by Leo Low "The New Year of the Trees"; delicate, descriptive music in which the soprano soloist, Margaret Levy, was especially appealing. Another delightful number was "The Young Birch Tree" in which a gifted lyric tenor, Joseph Ditman, distinguished himself. Schaefer's unique "Nishka" was rendered with expertness in rapid enunciation; and Dzankoi's "Crimean Jewish Folk Song" was also memorable.

THE FILM PARADE

The World and All Displayed In Hitchcock's "Life Boat"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

NOW that the political controversy over "Life Boat" has died down it is possible to see that Director Hitchcock set out primarily to make a fine exciting picture; and that he has succeeded admirably, as he usually does.

It is clear too that Alfred Hitchcock's secondary intention was to turn in a political allegory of sorts, and that the allegory has been pretty badly misinterpreted by a lot of excited people. His Life-Boat, which obviously epitomizes our shipwrecked and reeling world, picks up a Nazi U-Boat captain, secretly equipped with a compass and fortified by ersatz energy tablets. For quite a while he is able to make monkeys of his fellow-passengers, a catch-as-catch-can lot, with the good and bad, the compassionate and sentimental, the responsible and frivolous elements in their characters inextricably mixed, as they tend to be, in people raised in a democratic world. When they are finally shocked into a recognition of his fraudulence and evil they turn on him and toss him overboard. At the last moment, with rescue in sight, another Nazi is fished out of the sea, this time a sixteen-year-old youth, armed and belligerent; and when the picture closes the passengers are still feverishly debating the central problem of our times: What can you do with a people like that?

"Life Boat" is thus a fairly complete political parable of recent history, which nearly parallels most of the leading world-situations from Munich on. Since it urges no action and offers no solution it can hardly be looked on as propaganda. It is merely hard, political realism, which even the most moderately informed person should be tough enough, by this time, to face.

Regarded simply as cinema, "Life Boat" is a highly intelligent and frequently brilliant piece of work. Director Hitchcock has loaded his lifeboat with a group of sharply realized and often quite desperately interesting characters. The U-Boat Captain (Walter Slezak) is a studiously contrived symbol of Nazi-ism, crafty, resourceful and menacing. He is not quite a human being,

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though thanks to Walter Slezak he is as close an approximation to one as a thoroughly indoctrinated Nazi can come.

In the edgy-tempered woman photographer, Tallulah Bankhead gets, for the first time on the screen, a part really suited to her dangerous talents. She's quite wonderful to look at too, though perhaps a shade too soignée—her "upswept" is maintained through an astonishing amount of wind and weather, and even when it does come down it is still as freshly shampooed as though she had just come from under the drier. However there is enough grim veracity in other departments to make up for this slight lapse from realism. Director Hitchcock is willing to keep his star from looking a fright, but that is as far as his gallantry goes. She gets just as badly soaked as anyone else in the picture.

Basic Without Tears

The best things about "See Here, Private Hargrove" are the things that it has the judiciousness to leave out. These include the homesick kid who cries himself to sleep at night, the kid who is afraid of being afraid, and the kid who is just learning to shave. Thanks to these omissions the film turns out to be a sunny and occasionally amusing account of the development of a rookie into a fighting man; basic training without tears.

In spite of its cheerful loud-pedalling on the funny side of army life, "See Here Private Hargrove" manages to set down a reasonably factual record of the way America's good-natured irresponsible youngsters are being toughened, shaped and sharpened for the desperate task ahead of them. The now famous private is played here by Robert Walker who gets the most out of a not too demanding role. There's a funny performance too by Keenan Wynn, as Private Hargrove's brilliantly chiselling buddy. Young Keenan Wynn is the son of the famous Ed; and while he is too wise to attempt any imitation of his inimitable father he has obviously picked up a good many tricks of comedy technique just by sitting round at home. The best sequence in the film is the conversation between Private Hargrove and his best girl's father (Robert Benchley) a veteran of World War II. It's almost funny enough to have been written by Benchley himself.

Just Another Film

"Cobra Woman" is about two beautiful sisters, (Maria Montez and Maria Montez) the one a fine, lovely girl engaged to marry Jon Hall, and the other a wicked High Priestess of Cobra Island. In addition to Miss Montez and Jon Hall, the screen's two most popular technicolored lovers, the film has a chimpanzee, Sabu the Elephant Boy, and a live volcano. "Cobra Woman" is almost terrible enough to be funny, but not quite.

• •

The End of An Era

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE approximate seating capacity of the Lyceum Theatre in London is three thousand. That of Covent Garden is two thousand, and of the Adelphi was one thousand five hundred. It was in these theatres that the great successes of the late Sir John Martin-Harvey were chiefly attained, and it was when he first entered on the management of the Lyceum (not then quite so large), on February 16, 1899, that he produced and acted in a drama based on a Dickens novel and entitled "The Only Way". His performance in that piece has probably been seen by more people—a great many more people—than any other theatrical performance in the English language since "The Bells".

The era of the huge theatre complete with stage and human actors has been very brief. There were opera houses of vast dimensions quite early in the last century, but opera is mainly a musical art, and the cheaper seats could be scattered all round the sides and roof of the building and the occupants did not mind. The drama is another matter, and it was not until the development of steel structure towards the end of the century that large audiences could be so placed that all of them could hear the speaking voice, and not until the development of electric lighting that they could all see the expressive face on the stage.

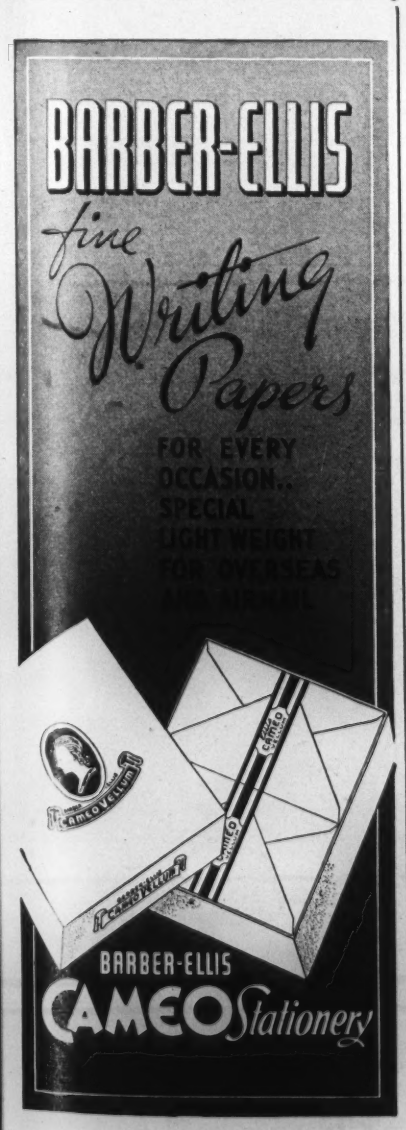
By an interesting but probably quite accidental coincidence these things happened at the exact time when the Puritan element was losing its hostility to the theatre, with the result that actors and actresses became respectable, and popular ones even began to receive knighthoods, like Presidents of the Royal Academy. There was consequently a new public available to fill the seats of the vast new temples of Thespis. They remained faithful to the goddess for a scant half-century, and then her celluloid imitation lured them away. The public which Sir Henry Irving bequeathed to Sir John Martin-Harvey no longer travels in from the suburbs to get its thrills; it gets them in greater luxury (and vastly greater numbers) in the suburban cinemas. Perhaps history will record that the greatest achievement of the two knights was that they paved the way for the drama of the screen; if it needed any paving they certainly did it, but that is a debatable question.

History however will almost certainly record that the whole big-theatre era in dramatic annals was a

finds most of his interest in the *ideas* of the dramatist and the players, I have never been able to rank any of the Martin-Harvey performances among my red-letter events. I can recall a dozen performances of George Arliss, almost an exact contemporary of Sir John, which left far more impression on my mind although some of them lasted only ten minutes on the stage. However I have to admit that Sir John was a master of the build-up to a big climax of theatrical effectiveness, although it always seemed to me that in order to achieve this climax he deliberately diminished the interest of other parts of the play, and especially those in which his role was not actively engaged. This is perfectly legitimate, but it is the actor-manager style of performance, and it cannot be employed on really first-class plays without ruining them. Sir John was never a success in Shakespeare, for he had to deal with a much more critical public than his predecessor Irving, a public which would no longer tolerate the spotlighting of the central episodes and the ruthless cutting of the atmospheric passages, and he had eminent competitors who excelled him in the delivery of verse.

What he achieved—fame, a substantial fortune, a knighthood,—he achieved by sheer determination, industry and painstaking study. Physically he was small of stature and unimpressive in face, but he could dominate a stage almost as completely as Irving, and was able to do so because he knew all the necessary tricks and had control of the machinery for employing them. Differing greatly from Irving in that he had no striking physical characteristics and no obsessive mannerisms, he was able to impart a great deal of variety to his impersonations, and nobody ever accused him of being "always Martin-Harvey". His voice, while not strikingly beautiful in itself, was capable of a rich tenderness in the self-abnegatory passages of the heroes in his melodramas which has on occasions wrung tears even from my reluctant eyes.

But he leaves no successor, and the theatrical style which he represented exists no more, and if the theatre is about to have a revival, as seems entirely possible, it will be in the direction of a very different kind of drama, of acting and of production.



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CONCERNING FOOD

Romance Helped by Champagne and Hattie Carnegie Clothes

By JANET MARCH

IT LOOKS as if part of the great success of the rather slim little play "The Voice of the Turtle" by John Van Druten now starring Margaret Sullavan in New York, is on account of the food in it. Perched, as I was, in a box from which you could practically spit onto the stage, and from which, too, for the full price of admission you are deprived of the view of a quarter of the set, you could see and smell the fact that the characters were twice drinking real coffee which was so hot that it steamed. The champagne was in a correctly wired bottle and popped in a comfortingly genuine way, and the drinks which were passed out had a credit line in the program to Haig and Haig, which is a firm whose wares at the moment are rare in New York.

The heroine's sad mention of the fact that all there was to eat was sausages and canned herrings was turned to such joyful surprise, when the enterprising hero disclosed that he had ordered up dinner from the "very expensive" restaurant next door, that she cried into her Vichyssoise. Both the hero and heroine were able to lay the ghosts of their past loves and fall satisfactorily for each other because they went and had dinner together in the restaurant where the girl used to meet her old love, and where the decorations were the same as the Parisian restaurant where the hero had tasted love along with his frog's legs. All in all a very foody play, and when they weren't eating or drinking they were talking about it.

Perhaps it is the supporting solidity of the food which makes up for the pretty airy lack of plot. Perhaps too the audience, who these days are a bit tired of throwing together meals for themselves, are happy to sit and watch the very engaging Miss Sullavan sip her champagne in her wonderful Hattie Carnegie clothes. Wishful thinking might convince them that they too could look like eighteen,

THE LASTING

LONGER than any look of earthly eyes
I shall remember stars and summer skies.

Closer than any dream I held to me
The blue-dipped shadow of the night will be.

Sometimes I think I could forget desire
But not the symbols of it: lamplight, fire.

A stranded cloud-wisp fast caught in a tree
Will outlive many things in memory.

Lest sorrow out of beauty live alone
Our days are molded into gold, brass, stone.

So that the splendor of the world I keep
Against the harvest-hopes I may not reap

I shall put first in my rememberings
The immortality of earthly things.

SHEILA BARBOUR

while in reality the mother of three, if they didn't have to battle with point rationing, putting out the garbage and the state of the kitchen floor.

Luckily this is a time of year when a lot of the very finest foods need little attention by the cook, amateur or otherwise. You only have to wash asparagus and tie it up in bunches, hull the strawberries and boil the Restigouche salmon gently. This being the case we cooks could give a little of our time to turning out some of the finer delicacies to begin and end a meal.

Really good Vichyssoise is an extravagant soup, but then we are all getting quite expert at cutting out the cream when we can't get it and substituting skimmed milk thickened with a little flour, and pretending that this is the way Escoffier preferred it. Here is a pre-war recipe for Vichyssoise; so far no one has tried to call it De Gaullessoise. You can pare the ingredients where you think the cut will show least.

Vichyssoise

2 onions
6 leeks
6 cups of chicken broth
4 potatoes
4 tablespoons of butter
3 tablespoons of water
1 teaspoon of salt
⅛ teaspoon of pepper
2 cups of cream
2 tablespoons of butter

Cut off the green part of the leeks, wash them well and then cut them up. Chop up the onions, melt the butter and then add the leeks and onions and the three tablespoons of water and cook gently not allowing the onions and leeks to brown. Add the chicken broth and the potatoes cut up finely and cook gently till the potatoes are very soft. Season with salt and pepper and put through a sieve. Add the two tablespoons of butter and, last of all, the cream. Heat, being careful not to boil, and serve hot, or chill and serve very cold. Put a very light sprinkling of finely chopped green leeks on each bowlful.

The conquest of Sicily has not yet made possible the buying of Marsala again and you need it to make real Zabaglione but Canadian wine makes a very good substitute.

Zabaglione

6 egg yolks
4 tablespoons of sugar
¼ teaspoon of vanilla
1½ wineglassfuls of wine

Beat the yolks of the eggs and stir in the sugar and vanilla and put in a double boiler to cook. Beat all the time and when the mixture gets to be about the same consistency as thick mayonnaise add the wine and serve in glasses. It will not be hot, only lukewarm.

Strawberry Soufflé

1 cup of strawberries, mashed
¾ cup of milk
½ cup of sugar
2 tablespoons of flour
Cold water to make a paste
1 tablespoon of butter
5 eggs

Heat the milk and add the sugar. Make a paste with the two tablespoons of flour and a little cold water and add slowly to the hot milk mixture. Then add the butter and the yolks of the eggs well beaten. Stir in the strawberry pulp. Beat the whites of the eggs till they are very stiff and fold them in. Pour into a buttered baking dish and cook in a moderate oven for about half an hour.

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Practise and Basic Menus Make Hospitality a Simple Affair

By DOROTHY GIDDINGS

IT'S the wise person who takes the work out of entertaining and has as much fun as her guests. A trick of the trade is to have two or three standard dinners up your sleeve that you can produce on an hour's notice and with your mind on other things.

Practise these basic meals until each item is never a whit short of perfection. Of course, there's still the problem of shopping but do it in the morning if possible, or phone the grocer to have your order ready to pick up on your way home.

If you're maidless, and who isn't, make your standard meal simple and only two courses. If you want to serve some cocktails first, omit canapés or make them simple—a bowl of cottage cheese and chives, with potato chips for dunking.

The two meals we've suggested here are quickly prepared and simple, yet have a definitely "company" touch.

Our first meal requires the "advance-warning" type of guests, for the Lemon Sherbet dessert must be made the night before or in the morning. For unexpected guests, just change the dessert.

Broiled Fish Fillets Oranges
Creamed Beans Mushrooms
Tossed Salad Cinnamon Sticks
Lemon Sherbet Coffee

Cinnamon Sticks

1 loaf unsliced white bread
1/3 cup butter
1/3 cup sugar
2 tablespoons cinnamon

Cut crusts off bread and cut loaf into thirds, then cut each third into 9 sticks. Soften butter and spread all sides of sticks. Roll in blended cinnamon and sugar. Bake in hot oven (400°F.) 5 minutes.

This meal is designed for speed:

Lamb Chops Hot French Bread
Broiled Cheese Potatoes
Broiled Tomatoes
Ginger-Apple Pudding Coffee

First thing when you get home mix equal quantities of applesauce (canned or frozen) and crumbled gingerbread (buy a square from the bakery on the way home), put in a baking dish and pop into the oven. In 20 minutes top with a meringue; brown in oven. The French bread you just slice into inch slices—but not quite through the loaf so that it is still in one piece; brush each slice with melted butter flavored with a touch of garlic. The potatoes you merely peel and boil; then split them and sprinkle the halves with grated cheese. The chops — one apiece is plenty—you put on the broiler when the doorbell rings. When you turn them, add the potatoes and tomatoes and heat the bread in the oven.

If you want to cut the last-minute work to a minimum, prepare the cinnamon sticks and the salad greens in the morning, but the sticks can be left till the end as they really don't take long anyway. At the approach of dinner time, cook the beans, sauté about ¼ pound of mushrooms and mix the two with a seasoned cream sauce ready to slip in the oven. (Mushrooms take just a minute to fix if you just hold them under running water a few seconds and then slice lengthwise thinly, stem and all.) For the oranges, use the large navel variety, peel them and cut into thick slices. When the guests arrive, all you have to do is put the fillets in the broiler and the creamed vegetables in the oven. When the fish is almost done, place the orange slices on the broiler to brown slightly, put the cinnamon sticks in the oven, toss the salad and there you are.

Let honey lend its syrupy sweetness to the following sherbet, so that crystals do not appear, even though the sugar content of the mixture is very low:

Lemon Sherbet

¼ cup sugar
¼ cup honey
Juice of 2 large lemons
Grated rind of 1 lemon
1 cup milk
1 cup light cream

Combine sugar, honey, lemon juice and rind. Let stand 30 minutes. Add combined milk and cream, stirring well. Freeze in tray of automatic refrigerator with temperature control at coldest point. If small crystals do form, beat up well with spoon and freeze until firm.

EVENSONG

THE camp stilled.
In the bright hangars, the night crews groomed the trainers for the coming day.
In barracks, the student pilots shaped their world in eager talk, at "Lights Out!"
A distant shower, in quarters, played in drowsy spray.
Along the empty street below, one whistling came:

"O Can-a-da!"
The notes rose clear.

Spaced in thoughtful calm
They sang in the quiet night
Of pride—of faith—of danger known and feared not.

"O Can-a-da!"
The measured anthem rose, and rang in triumph.

Outstretched for sleep, one heard with burning heart
The pledge and clarion in the listening dark.

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CHASE & SANBORN
The FLAVORFULL Coffee.

NO BUTTER NEEDED
INSIDE OR OUTSIDE

MAGIC CHEESE BISCUITS

1½ cups flour
⅔ cup milk
¼ tspn. salt
1 tbspn. shortening
6 tbspns. grated cheese
2 tspns. Magic Baking Powder

(When half-baked, place square of cheese on top of biscuits for extra flavor)

Sift dry ingredients together; cut in shortening. Mix in cheese lightly; add milk slowly. Roll out on floured board to ½-inch thick; cut with small biscuit cutter. Bake in hot oven (475°F.) 12 to 15 minutes. Makes 12.

MAGIC INSURES BAKING SUCCESS

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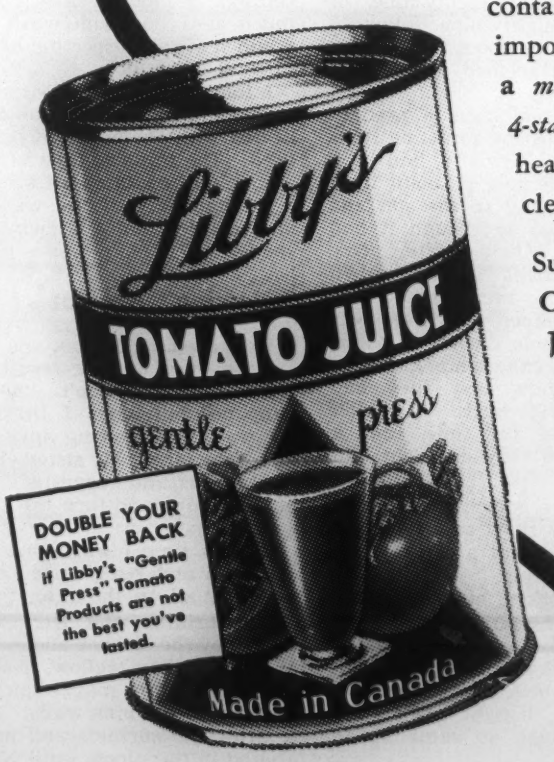
This youthful cloche and bag set is made of a material now having a vogue in New York, pure white virgin wool. The cloche has a square milkmaid crown and flattering front bow. The bag is roomy enough to carry anything and everything that the modern woman stores in her handbag.

"I get my smile by the glass!"

"I've drunk quarts of Libby's 'Gentle Press' Tomato Juice! For sheer pleasure . . . and because it contains valuable minerals and those important vitamins, A and C. They're a *must* for glowing health and its *4-star smile* that features good teeth, healthy gums, sparkling eyes and a clear complexion."

Supreme in flavour, first choice in Canada, Libby's delicious Tomato Juice is "gentle pressed" from pedigreed tomatoes—big, fat, vine-ripened beauties, grown from special seed and picked at the peak of perfection.



DOUBLE YOUR MONEY BACK if Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Products are not the best you've tasted.

TOMATO JUICE SHERBET

2 cups Libby's Tomato Juice
2 tablespoons sugar ¼ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons lemon juice
1 cup thick sweetened apple sauce
½ cup tiny seedless grapes
Combine ingredients and pour into the tray of an electric refrigerator. Freeze about 4 hours, stirring twice. Serves eight when used as a meat accompaniment. Serves six for a dessert with crackers and cheese.

Libby's "Gentle Press" Tomato Catchup, Chili Sauce and Soup are equally good—try them.

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Libby's "GENTLE PRESS" TOMATO PRODUCTS

THE DRESSING TABLE

The Colors You Wear Indicate the Person You Are

By ISABEL MORGAN

THE shade that gives the clearest, palest, most transparent look to your skin, the brightest sparkle to your eye, the most highlights to your hair, is the color for you, says Evelyn Elstad, fashion adviser for a pattern company from New York. Before you decide on the color for your next length of dress material, hold it near the face, whip out the little mirror in your handbag and see what it does for you. If it does all three things mentioned, what more could anyone ask? Buy it and quickly become a woman of affairs with scissors, pattern and thread. "If," says Miss Elstad, "your hair is greying even a little, you'll find your skin tones are becoming softer, too, and you can wear all sorts of shades you've never worn before. But make sure they are clear shades: the brilliant, intense colors are still for the brunettes; the greyed shades for the blondes."

They may not realize it, but most women are creatures of habit in the colors they wear. So many have the firm conviction that they can wear only certain colors, and they wear them year after year until they become an old and tiresome story to themselves and everyone else. It may be a form of laziness because "their" colors are safest and easiest to find. Or it may be that their imagination needs stimulating.

A little imagination and a little study of color values will repay many times the extra trouble and care needed in the selection of clothes. There is no infallible formula to give you a color sense. Careful selection and the results as viewed in your mirror are the best of all proofs of whether your sense of color is poor, good or excellent.

Almost any woman can wear any color, and don't let yourself be put off by the old rules-of-thumb that green is for red-heads, red for brunettes and blue for blondes. Just remember that there are many gradations and kinds of one color. Green, for instance, becomes chartreuse when it has a great deal of yellow in it; hunter's green is green with a lot of black; or it may have a bluish tinge as in nile. Each color has a large family of literally hundreds of color offspring. Find the one that is kind to eyes, skin and hair in each color, and it won't be difficult to discover a new and exciting range of color possibilities.

Fighting Colors

All of us, whether of definite or indefinite coloring, must be careful about wearing several colors all at once. Unless you have marked self-confidence and are mistress of any situation, don't dash about in color combinations in which each of the colors fights for supremacy. Remember that combining warm colors creates less decided contrast than combining a cold color with a warm one. For example, you will do better to select a brown skirt, yellow blouse and orange scarf than to combine a brown skirt, aquamarine blouse and purple scarf.

Here are some important things to consider in creating a color scheme. They've been listed by a well-known stylist and are worth bearing in mind:

(a) By using shading or gradations of the same color, thus making a one-color harmony. (b) By shading from a basic tone and going up or down the spectrum — as, for instance, wine shading up to pink or down to brown. (c) By combining absolutely contrasting colors. (For example, brown and blue, red and green, purple and yellow.) Contrasting colors intensify each other. (For example, when you wear black and white together, the black looks blacker and the white seems whiter.)

A Little Interior Decoration May Lead to Almost Anything

By FREDERIC MANNING

SOME weeks ago I was looking through a magazine which had been hit heavily by Spring Suggestions, including how to do over a room for a dollar eighty-nine, or maybe it was eighty-nine dollars.

I found out later about that, but at the time it all seemed simple and very inexpensive.

My bedroom had been in need of some such face-lifting for some time. The wall-paper, originally, had been a good plain one in a pleasant light grey shade. Owing to the sun and old age it looked as though it had been done over with a toaster. One of those appetizing golden brown shades so loved by bread companies.

The ceiling paper, however, was not so good. Some friends of mine, with no previous experience, had been dilating upon how easy they had found it to strip walls. It didn't occur to me, at the time, that a ceiling would be very different, but it was.

Picking a free morning I spread papers over the floor and furniture and set to work with a large brush and plenty of water.

The water worked, but not on the paper. It was the plaster that came off, all too easily, and most of it on my head. Our charwoman was flicking her duster about downstairs and, although deaf, thought she heard something unusual, so came up to see.

She had the mess fairly well cleaned up by the end of the day and after putting in calls for a cleaner to come and collect the rugs, curtains and bed spread, I then set to work to locate a plasterer.

Through an architect friend I eventually got in touch with one who consented to put me down for three weeks from the next Thursday, as a very special favor.

About six weeks later he turned up. I shall spare you the horrors of the plastering and only mention in passing that our food was like a continuous beach picnic for days.

Well, two months after my initial effort I was right back where I started.

The same friends who specialized in the water strip-tease had done over their rooms with a certain water-paint which they recommended. I got this particular brand in a nice warm cream shade,—so the advertisement described it.

After a week or so I managed to get two coats on my walls and fresh ceiling. It looked like nothing so much as a bad whitewash job that a bunch of self-respecting hens would have cackled at.

I told my tale to a paint dealer I know and he said it was to be expected with the brand of paint I had used. The thing to do was to put on a couple of coats of *his* brand.

I fought shy of the warm cream and decided on a glowing apricot shade.

"Glowing" Apricot

It looked good on the dealer's sample sheet but the result was far from that. I don't know what happened but when I finished with the walls the glowing apricot was a nice baby pink. My sister viewed my work of art and suggested I get pale blue curtains and turn the room into a nursery.

By this time I was somewhat discouraged and ready to do anything, or give it all up, the latter the better.

My curtains and rugs were returned by the cleaner and as they are a rather dirty yellow, even when clean, you can maybe picture the effect with the pink walls. I decided to draw the curtains and just grope around in the gloom until Nature, or God, or something took a hand—and somebody did.

We had a good, soaking three-day rain and the roof sprang a leak. On part of the ceiling and down one wall there is now a very good representation of Niagara Falls in various shades of brown. That was the end. I gave up.

I finally managed to get the roof repaired and have moved into the guest room, known in the family, and rightly so, as the junk room.

I am now negotiating with a paper-hanger who thinks by summer he may have a few hours to spare me.

You will now understand why I am not sure of the original cost as set forth in the magazine.

All I know is, all my income tax money has gone into that room and onto the roof and my present problem is how to convert that back into cash to satisfy Ottawa.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Shakespeare's Dark Lady and the Death Mask of a Lover

By J. G. SIME

Some years ago a friend showed me a photograph of what purported to be the death-mask of William Shakespeare. As I looked on it I thought, "That is the face of one who has seen all life—of one who, in his lifetime, has felt in his soul every emotion that man is heir to." And then I thought, "What did the Dark Lady think of him? For she could not have been altogether stupid, or this man would not have loved her." The following story may perhaps suggest an answer to my question.

THE Dark Lady stood, with a death-mask in her hands, remembering her youth. She was the same woman now as then—that far back, far away "then"—but she didn't feel the same woman: she had felt, for many years now, that she was quite a different person. Her hair had been dark in those days, very dark, black, and it had been abundant; when it was undone it had flowed over her shoulders with little firm curls about her ears and on the nape of her neck, curling firmly, insistently. Her hair, which was streaked with grey now, had been beautiful. It was still beautiful, but who cares for hair that is white, dry, or streaked with grey—black and grey, mourning hair? The Dark Lady felt a movement of disgust at herself. "I'm old now," she thought, "old." And then she thought, "Thank God, he's dead and can't see me." For the man whose death-mask she held in her hand had been a lover of beauty. He had passionately loved what was beautiful. And she had been beautiful in his eyes, though not perhaps in the eyes of all the world.

But even those who denied her title to beauty acknowledged that she had vitality—the vitality that glorifies beauty, even imperfect beauty, and brings it alive. That was what this man had really loved in her—her life and the life she gave to everything round about her with her gaiety, her waywardness, her wit, that sometimes caressed and sometimes had a sting in it. He had put her, again and again, into his plays. For he had been a playwright, and she herself, masquerading as a boy, had contrived more than once to go and see his plays. There, in the theatre, she had listened to what he and his fellow-actors had to say and had sometimes recognised sayings of her own coming from the lips of this or that high-hearted heroine—little teasing things, natural things that a woman might say to a man she almost loved. Only, as she listened to them, she realised that though they were hers, those little groups of words had passed through a crucible of this man's imagination and had emerged with a magic of loveliness upon them. Her vanity had been touched as she listened. "*I* said that!" "But did I say it?" And then, triumphantly, "He couldn't have thought of it without me." And that was true.

SHE had been astonished that such readiness of expression, such liveliness of wit, could come from this playwright. Was this the man who was so awestruck in her presence?—who found it so impossible to say what she knew he longed to say that often the only thing he could do, after one of their silent interviews, as she called them to herself, was to leave in her hand a morsel of paper with writing on it? A piece of poetry—a sonnet, as they called it. She had read these things, carelessly at first and then more carefully, not for the verse, in which she took little pleasure (such aptitude as she had for things of art showed itself in her liking for music), but simply to find what one might call reflections of herself in the rhymed lines.

So he felt like that! These bits of paper, covered with his rapid writing that she found difficulty in reading—for she was no scholar, not book-learned at all—she puzzled slowly out, and afterwards she would repeat portions of them to herself from memory. "So *that's* what he's thinking", she would say to herself, "when he stands silent there!" And she had the oddest mingled feeling about him. With one bit of her she despised him, yes, she despised him—not bitterly at all, indeed almost affectionately, if one can put it so. She wished that he had been of gentler birth; she would have liked him to be her equal in rank, to know always what was the right thing to do, and not to hesitate, as he sometimes did just for a moment, because of his being a little uncertain what the custom was.

At such moments her feeling was compounded of a desire to instruct him, to protect him and shelter him from all criticism and disapproval, and at the same time she almost hated him for thus bringing her and her sensibilities into his lack of knowledge of courtly life, of *her* life. And then she would treat him cruelly and repent of her behavior when he had gone. Love, desire, false pride worked in her confusedly, and, on the top of all the confusion, the feeling that she could not yield to him—to this man who hesitated when he should have acted, who only stood still and waited and looked, when she hurt him, instead of catching her in his arms and making her submit.

ONE afternoon the thing broke into pieces. It was precisely as if some actual object that you could touch and hold had broken in your hand. What was it that she had said? She never could remember, and she would say to herself, "Oh, he should have known I did not mean it, whatever it was I said to him. It wounded him. Yes, but I would have nursed the wound and healed it. Only he went away."

She had always, in every mood, loved his eyes. Hazel eyes they were, radiant and changing. She had seen them blue, like still water, and sometimes bright blue, like the sky; sometimes they were clouded, overcast, almost colourless; sometimes she had seen them shot with green, vivid, eloquent, without any trace of self-consciousness, and she had loved him when he was like that. And sometimes they were grey, just grey like the plumage of a dove, and she liked that too. But on this last afternoon, at this something that she had said—this repartee that escaped her memory whenever she tried to catch and place it—the light had gone out of his eyes: they were stone grey. He had turned and left her. It was the end.

Since that time she had married, had been wife and mother, had led a full life, been admired, and then had slowly grown old. Her outside life had been complete. And the chamber of her inside life, in which the thought of this man had always been, she had kept for herself. But on this day, when she gazed at the face which she had come so far and taken so much trouble to see, she suddenly thought to herself, "I never lived except in the moments when I was with *him*." As she thought of her long life, it seemed nothing. "What are the children?" she thought impatiently. (And yet she had been very fond of them—an attentive, a very careful mother from the first.) "They are not his."

The events of her life seemed unreal, fantastic, a dream. All that mattered, all that counted in her long life were those times, long ago, when he and she had been together, when she had played to him and he had sat and listened and looked at her hands as they touched the keys of her virginal. He had loved those hands; he had not needed to tell her so—his eyes, speaking to her as his lips had never done, declared it more plainly than any words. "We", she thought to herself, "*We*! We might have been man and wife, yet we were always he and I."

And though this thought penetrated her with a great regret, she knew too that, as husband and wife, yes, or even as lovers, he and she would have been a failure. Yet here, alone, with only this image of himself, here was reality. She thought, "I am glad it is near the end. I am thankful I am old." She got into her carriage and drove away—to re-enter the dream world of her children and her children's children. But she knew that life now for what it was.

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Our Concern in Europe Must Be for Europe

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

All internal and international economic relations of the liberated territories of Europe, it is suggested, will have to remain under Allied control for an indefinite period after the war. But if this is so, "liberated" is an ironic word, for the big powers would do the controlling, and the European countries concerned have shown in this war that they do not take kindly to foreign New Orders.

The author says the conclusion cannot be escaped that in our dealings with liberated Europe the concern, first and last, must be for Europe.

London.

THE politics of European liberation will continue to be debated long after liberation has become an accomplished fact. The economics of the process, which are indissoluble from the politics, are now receiving energetic attention in public debate both in the United States and Great Britain, and here, though the field of exploration is more tangible, touching stomachs rather than hearts and having science rather than prejudice as a guide, there is apparent a curious mixture of ideas and lack of decision.

Apart from the broad and continuing question of the general development of European economics, which is bound to give rise to acute controversy and which indeed is not yet acceptable even as a conception since the *mystique* of sovereign economics dies as hard as the *mystique* of sovereign politics, the immediate matter concerning exchange rates, the terms of economic assistance and the procedure of economic resuscitation commands no unanimity of opinion. Almost certainly, the governments of the United Nations are agreed on the rates of exchange to apply in European areas as they are liberated. Whether the arguments of the Balogh school have been accepted is rather doubtful.

Dr. Balogh has been urging with considerable force the necessity of avoiding exploitation of the areas by the armies of liberation. Obviously, if spending power were put into the hands of Allied armies without reference to the volume of goods and services available or to the purchasing power of the people, there would be the risk of inflationary development against the interest of the people and to the prejudice of the longer-range economic resurgence. It is believed that in certain quarters an argument has been levelled against this dogma, to the effect that to tamper with exchange rates without reference to the traditional purchasing power parity principle, would be to commit a social and economic wrong that would damn before it was attempted any effort to restore normality to European economic affairs. The word to consider is "normality".

Farewell to Normality

Dr. Balogh's idea is that all internal and international economic relations of the liberated territories will remain under strict direct control for an indefinite period. If this is so, then we can bid normality a long farewell. But it is also possible to argue that the normality that we knew before the war can never return, not because it will be indefinitely withheld by the operation of direct control but because it will have become fundamentally inappropriate in postwar conditions. The old normality may well be an abnormality in future conditions. Therefore there is no need of special pleading to justify an immediate policy to prevent the armies of liberation from introducing dire economic distress.

But is it right to assume that direct control must remain indefinitely

(*Continued on Page* 31)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Trade With Britain Vital to Us

By P. M. RICHARDS

IT'S TRUE that Canada is now the third greatest trading nation, with an export trade running around $3,000 millions a year and a total foreign trade in 1943 of close to $5,000 millions, but 80 per cent of the export business now being done is of a temporary and abnormal character due to war conditions and only about 20 per cent belongs in the category of normal and permanent trade, said the Hon. J. A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in his recent speech at Hamilton to the Canadian Chamber of Commerce's foreign trade conference. This indicates the employment let-down Canada can experience when hostilities cease and at least a very large part of the war exports are cut off. But it was evidenced that government and exporters are alive to the problems.

Though Canada's trade with Britain and the United States is of primary importance, Canada has an immense stake in commerce with all countries and "our postwar objective must be to do everything in our power to restore a world in which the markets of Western Europe, of the Orient, of Latin America, and in fact of all quarters of the globe will be open to Canadian exporters on a good competitive basis," the Trade Minister said. However, during the ten years before the war, more than three-quarters of Canada's external trade for the period was done with the United States and the United Kingdom.

Will the triangle of Canadian-British-American commerce that was the main support of Canada's trade before the war still be in evidence after it? Certain basic issues, Mr. MacKinnon declared, must clearly be recognized. The British people will face many problems after the war. British exports will have fallen to a low level. There will probably be a reduction in the earnings of British shipping. And there will certainly be a very heavy decline in the return from British investments abroad, due to the extent to which it has been necessary to liquidate these investments during the war. How will all this affect the Canadian people? What impact will these problems make on our own foreign trade and export policy?

U.K. Canada's Best Customer

From 1929 to 1938, the Trade Minister pointed out, Canada sold the British people about $2,800,000,000 worth of goods, and purchased less than half that amount from Great Britain. In each of the seven years prior to 1939 the United Kingdom was the greatest single buyer of Canadian exports. "This is the salient fact: we had a customer then who was able to buy from us without regard to the amount that we bought from her, and who was able also to pay us in cash of a kind that we could readily convert and use anywhere we wanted to use it. The United Kingdom's trade policy, therefore, particularly as it affects imports, may radically concern the degree to which we are going to be able to sell our goods in postwar years in the country which has been literally the sheet-anchor market for many of the products by which the economy of both Western and Eastern Canada has been sustained."

This problem does not stand alone; it is intimately linked with Canada's capacity to do business with the United States, Mr. MacKinnon said. There is reason to hope that increased exports to the U.S. and other markets will make up for any loss of trade with Britain, but before we can count on this we shall have to see real progress being made in the world-wide reduction of trade barriers of all kinds. "As a trading country," the Trade Minister continued, "Canada would be getting the worst of both worlds if there were to be postwar barriers in the way of our trade with the United Kingdom and no material progress in the lowering and removal of barriers elsewhere. We have everything at stake to spur us on to promote commerce in every direction without weakening it in any way with the United Kingdom." He said that Canada has the strongest self-interest in supporting all international agreements of a satisfactory character.

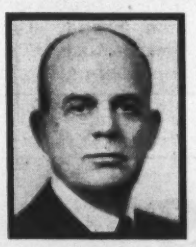
New Agencies to Promote Trade

Important opportunities for Canadian postwar trade will exist in South and Central America. At the end of 1943, the Minister stated, the gold and foreign exchange reserves of 16 Latin-American countries had been built up to almost $3,000 millions, which was double the previous year's figure and represented a tremendous amount of purchasing power. China also is a promising field for trade increase. Mr. MacKinnon told of the government's formation of an inter-departmental committee "to foster conditions conducive to the widest measure of international trade" and to the recent setting-up of a new division of the Commercial Intelligence Service known as the Export Planning Division, the purpose of which will be to work out, in conjunction with the industries concerned, export programs in detail for various classes of goods as they become available. The Canadian Export Board also has been established to deal with government-to-government transactions, such as take place under Mutual Aid agreements. The Minister also referred briefly to the plan for governmental insurance of payment for goods exported, in the case of risks acceptable to it. This will apply particularly to heavy capital equipment. Finally, he emphasized the need for "constant and creative co-operation between industry and government" to overcome the difficulties of the postwar world trade situation, and added: "Every aspect of our national life rests on our foreign trade."

IN THE PUBLIC EYE

John R. Read

PERHAPS one of the most encouraging auguries for the future of so-called "big business" is the frequency with which the seats of the mighty are occupied by men in whom the pioneer spirit has never become obscured by official dignity. At the head of the polished board-room table and behind the president's desk of Canadian Westinghouse sits just such a man.



To John R. Read the road to success has been largely a trail of his own blazing and a pathway that has led him through some very rough and primitive places; dredging gold in California, building power plants high in the Sierra Nevadas; harnessing the water-powers in the mountains of British Columbia.

Yet, despite an irresistible urge for progress which kept his early life a fast moving succession of apparently diverse achievements, John Read has remained faithful to his interest in electricity.

From boyhood wonder at the first arc-light swinging out over an intersection in Richmond, Virginia, the fascination of electricity lured him away from the family tradition which would have made him a surgeon and sent him out, in 1895, to his first job, with the Aluminum Company of America at New Kensington, Pa. Here he saw and assisted in the production of the first aluminum in America to be made by the electro-chemical process. Sensing the tremendous part which electricity was to play in industrial development, the young Read branched out in 1897 as an electrician with the Sterling White Lead Company at Parnassus, Pa.

A year later however, realizing the advantage of a sound technical background, John R. Read enrolled as a student engineer with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company of East Pittsburgh, Pa., covering every phase of electrical engineering. At the successful completion of his four-year course, the golden finger of California beckoned him westward and he became electrical engineer for the Cherokee Dredging Company of Oroville, California. No sooner were the electrical installations completed and in efficient operation than John Read wanted to be on the move again. Somebody else could sit there and watch the wheels go around. Up in the Sierra Nevadas there was man's work to do; mighty rivers to harness and power plants to build.

Hence, in 1903, we find John R. Read busy with the Northern California Power Company, dragging generating equipment by horse team up improvised mountain trails and installing it in the "high-head" power stations of that rugged region. From here it was but a short step, in 1904, across the border into British Columbia where the Canadian Westinghouse Company had just established a branch. Engaged primarily as an engineer, it was not long before John R. Read was sent out to sell electrical equipment for the Company. Here his combination of electrical knowledge, practical experience and (it must be confessed) a little of the gracious charm inherited from the old South served him to such good effect that 1907 saw him appointed to the position of District Office Manager for all the territory west of Calgary.

While in this position, he also was appointed General Manager of the Bridge River Power Company, an electrical development for which he had been largely responsible and which later became merged with the B.C. Electric organization.

For nearly thirty years, John Read lived and worked to assist in the electrical development of Canada's West coast province. Then, in 1937, Canadian Westinghouse reached out a long arm and pulled him into the Vice-President's chair at the Company's head offices, in Hamilton, Ontario.

In 1939, he became President of the Company and at a meeting of the directors in April 1944 was elected Chairman of the Board while retaining his office of President.

In addition to this dual position as head of a $27,000,000 corporation John R. Read is also President of Hamilton Munitions Limited; President of Atlas Plant Extension Limited; Director, B. Greening Wire Company; Director, Radio Patents Limited; Director, Thermionics Limited and Director of the Bank of Toronto.

With his wife, whom he married in 1905, soon after coming to Canada, and their younger son, he lives at his delightful home at Port Nelson, Ont. His elder son, who was following his father's footsteps in the Westinghouse Company's Pittsburgh plant at the time war was declared, is now serving in the United States Navy.

Despite his being born and educated in Wytheville, Virginia, John Read is proud to consider himself a Canadian, not merely through long residence but by personal interest and participation in the great western development of his adopted country.

Men and supplies for the invasion of Europe will be loaded into the cavernous doors of LST's, the huge transports pictured above, which are built to carry tanks, tractors and heavy equipment as well as troops.

(*Continued from Page* 30)

with liberated Europe? If it were so, then liberated would be an ironic word, for it could only be the United States, Great Britain and the USSR that would control, and their sphere of control, France, the Low Countries, Norway, and the Balkans, would be one that has shown itself by its exertions in this war to have a marked prejudice against foreign New Orders. It is without any shadow of doubt the hope and expectation of freedom that sustains the nations of occupied Europe, and he that should tamper with this inspiration must be very sure of his justification, and even then careful of his neck.

It is not an unreasonable assumption that Europe will move into a condition of economic unity such as we have not seen before, and it is in this context that it is permissible (indeed, it is compulsory, on the long view) to talk of European economics as though they were a coherent whole. But this is a very different thing from the sort of pattern devised by "strict direct control" from outside. It is the difference between the process of evolution and the process of revolution, and it is also, and we may not call this incidental, the difference between justice and injustice, morality and amorality.

The conclusion cannot be escaped, that in our dealings with liberated Europe the concern, first and last, must be for Europe. Thus, in the first place it will be a prime necessity to confine the purchasing power of our armies so that the low standard of living of the people is not depressed to starvation level. Having done this, without apology or special pleading or reference to queer economic doctrine, having just done it as a simple act of justice, we will begin the longer-term planning and enter into the more enduring arrangements that are calculated to lead to restoration on the broadest scale. There will be more than one party to these arrangements. Europe will not escape a black domination to come under a white one. Her fight is against domination of any sort. And if we must use the word "control" let us do it prudently, for it has unfortunate associations to peoples who have discovered in blood and tears what the Germans mean by it.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Postwar Future of Zinc Bright With Decline in U.S. Supply

By JOHN M. GRANT

ZINC, one of the important war metals to attain a new production peak in 1943, appears assured of a bright future in the postwar period, as present indications point to the United States requiring large imports from Canada after the war. At the recent annual meeting of the American Zinc Institute held in St. Louis, Mo., Thomas H. Miller, chief of the Metal Economics Division of the Bureau of Mines, stated that due to approaching exhaustion of domestic ore reserves and other factors, the United States faces a prospective deficit of 200,000 tons refined zinc annually after the war. This deficit, he said, would have to be made up by importations from Canada and other countries.

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In 1943, Canada had a zinc output of 608,568,434 lbs. compared with 580,257,373 lbs. in 1942, and 512,381,636 lbs. in 1941. Lack of labor at present is causing a decline in production of all base metals, and Government supplies of zinc are reportedly shrinking. No immediate shortage appears imminent, nor is war plant output in danger, although the recent placing of heavy shell orders has increased the consumption of the metal.

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All zinc contracts between the principal Canadian producers and the British Government are being renewed for another year from September 1. These contracts which have been in force since the commencement of hostilities at the same price, but with adjustments as to costs, are terminable on three months' notification should the war end. These renewal arrangements do not apply to contracts with the Metals Reserve Corporation of the United States, it having been announced a short time ago that at least four such zinc contracts had been cancelled. Such action is only expected to affect high-cost producers. The cancellations slated to take effect the end of June, apply to producers who have been selling zinc under an arrangement whereby Metals Reserve pays 8¼ cents a pound and the Canadian Government anything extra to meet mining operating costs, plus a small royalty.

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Canada has played a vital role in supplying war metals and apparently has no serious worries about future production. As pointed out by Mr. Miller the present American rate of zinc production cannot be long maintained and probably would decline sharply if the present premium-price system should be reduced or withdrawn. Discoveries of new ore-bodies in recent years, he stated, have not balanced the rapid rate of mining and exhaustion of reserves at many mines is near at hand. "It seems to me, therefore, that as a nation we are constrained to seek substantial quantities of foreign zinc to meet our postwar requirements. Fortunately, from the strategic viewpoint there are ample supplies of zinc in the Western Hemisphere, particularly in neighboring countries, such as Canada, Mexico and Newfoundland. The availability of this zinc to the United States will be limited by such trade barriers as may be imposed by the respective governments."

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At the annual meeting of Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Co., R. H. Channing, president, in discussing the postwar prospects of zinc, from which company an important production is derived, intimated that if the immediate future where the situation was confused was ignored the outlook was for good prices. Then at the Noranda Mines annual meeting, President J. Y. Murdoch, in referring to its subsidiary, Waite Amulet Mines —a large producer of zinc—stated present indications are that as a result of a serious depletion of known world ore reserves zinc should command a higher price in peacetime than that which ruled prior to the present war, but added it must be remembered that in the case of a large number of producers, zinc is almost a by-product.

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Lack of labor to carry out a normal development program has reduced ore reserves at Madsen Red

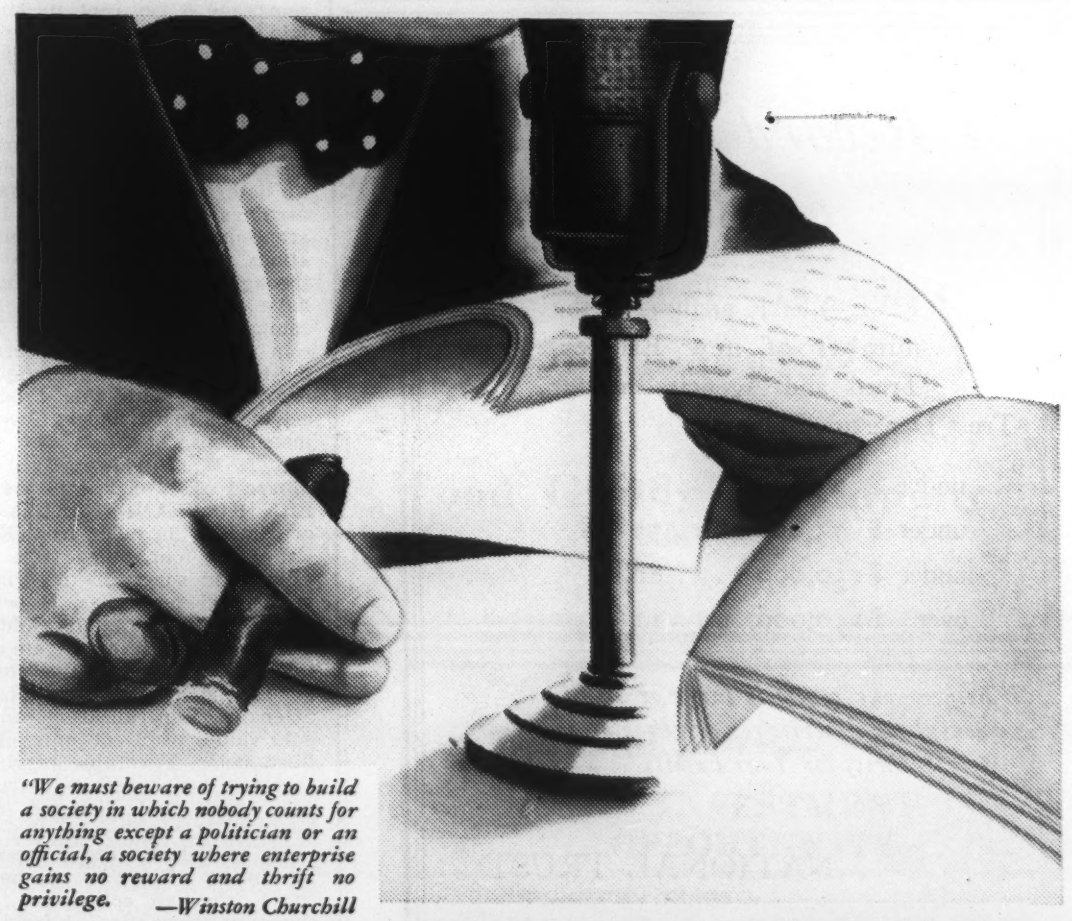
(*Continued on Page* 35)

"AS SOON AS THE WAR'S OVER, YOU WILL HAVE TO COOK UP JOBS FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED THOUSAND RETURNING SOLDIERS!"
THE PLANNER
POST WAR MENU
THEN WE BETTER LAY IN SOME GROCERIES!
CAPITAL RESERVES TO CONVERT
INDUSTRY TO PEACE TIME PRODUCTION
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE
JAMES ALLEN

A GOOD COOK NEEDS SOMETHING TO WORK WITH

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE APPOINTMENTS

D. Brainerd Carlyle (left), whose appointment as Branch Manager of the Toronto Office of North American Life is announced. Mr. Carlyle was formerly manager of the Winnipeg Office of the Company. He succeeds Mr. J. S. Thomson (right), who has been appointed Manager, Group Department.



"We must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except a politician or an official, a society where enterprise gains no reward and thrift no privilege. —*Winston Churchill*

SAFEGUARDING PERSONAL INITIATIVE

● Canadians don't like the idea of regimentation. Unregimented, their vision, courage and initiative, have built for Canada a standard of living unexcelled anywhere and equalled by only one other country in the world.

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B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager

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under $ 25,000 . . . 52%
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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

G.W.C., Toronto, Ont. — With a view to again becoming active, HALCROW SWAYZE MINING CO. has been building up its treasury but the shares must be regarded as speculative. A block of approximately 455,000 shares and director control is held in the New Ribago property in Rouyn and Beauchastel townships, Quebec. New Ribago has been reorganized and a new company formed which plans a program of surface exploration and diamond drilling. Halcrow still retains its original property in the Swayze area on which a large marginal orebody was indicated. When better transportation and power facilities are available this ore may be profitably handled. A group of claims are held in the porcupine area, as well as 250,000 out of 600,000 issued shares of Briscoe Bryce Mines, but this property is inactive.

R.L.B., Calgary, Alta. — The arrears on the sinking fund on CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE CO.'s first mortgage 6 per cent income bonds had to be eliminated before any action could be taken to pay a dividend on the common stock of which 39,899 shares are outstanding. In 1943 the company paid off 3½ years of interest arrears and current interest, to bring interest payments up to date. The unusually favorable earnings that developed in 1943 and are continuing under capacity operations, that promise to extend throughout 1945 and 1946 into 1947, have changed the outlook for this company very materially. Its present operations are concerned almost entirely in the manufacture of locomotives, with this product receiving priority under Government instructions.

E. E. W., Hamilton, Ont.—A gold prospect of 12 claims in the EASTERN KIRKLAND LAKE area, approximately 11 miles from Kirkland Lake and four miles from Larder Lake, and south of the Queenston and Anoki properties, is being explored by Lower Canada Gold Mines. The drilling is to investigate a break said to extend across five claims. I understand the first hole intersected extensive mineralization and that gold values were encountered in the third hole. Favorable results were reported some years ago from surface work and diamond drilling, however, it remains for the present work to indicate the prospects for the future. Finances are being secured from an option on 1,000,000 shares at prices ranging from five to 50 cents a share.

A.J.C., Windsor, Ont. — Report of BATHURST POWER AND PAPER CO. for the first quarter proves rather disappointing in that the net of $109,975 before taxes was slightly below that of $117,739 in the same period of 1943, in spite of the fact that a scarcity of water one year ago had cut normal production, while in the same period this year this did not interfere with operations at least not to anything like the same extent. Allowing for 40% as income taxes, net for the first quarter was 16½ cents as against 17.6 cents for the 1943 period. The 1944 earnings were below those of the second, third and fourth quarters also of 1943. In the current quarter, Bathurst has the advantage of a higher average rate for sulphite pulp exported to U.S., where the price was increased by $8 per ton on February 15, the advance applying to only one-half the first quarter. Although the price of sulphite pulp was increased in the United States for Canadian exporting as well as domestic mills, no increase has been allowed in the ceiling price on paper board in Canada made from sulphite pulp.

W.L.C., Brockville, Ont.—Although net sales of VIAU LTD. showed a slight decrease in the year 1943 and gross profit was practically unchanged at $614.331 against $614,302, reduced costs enabled the company to show the best net earnings on the common stock since 1930 at $2.07 per share as compared with $1.09 per share reported for 1942. Working capital was increased to $576,154 from $457,186.

H.S.K., Longueuil, Que. — Profits of THRIFT STORES LTD. (controlled by Stop & Shop) for the year ended March 25, 1944, held fairly close to the peak established the previous year and as a result profit and loss surplus was increased to $73,689 at the end of the latest fiscal year from $3,429 one year earlier, a deficit of $44,846 two years ago

(*Continued on Next Page*)

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

WAR CALLS FOR THRIFT

When the government war-time programme calls for money, be prepared. Be in a position to write your cheque. Have a balance in your savings account constantly growing. Open an account with the Canada Permanent and make deposits regularly and systematically.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up —Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $61,000,000

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines Limited
DIVIDEND NUMBER 380

A dividend of 10c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 30th day of June, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 3rd day of June, 1944.

DATED the 26th day of May, 1944.

P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

DIVERSIFIED INVESTMENT

The following list of Government and corporation bonds offers favourable opportunities for investment. We shall be pleased to furnish additional suggestions upon request.

	Rate	Maturity	Approx. Yield
Dom. of Can. (3rd Victory Loan)	3%	1956	2.87%
Dom. of Can. (4th Victory Loan)	3%	1957	2.92%
Dom. of Can. (6th Victory Loan)	3%	1960	3.00%
Province of Ontario	3%	1955	2.90%
Province of Quebec	3%	1956	3.05%
City of Montreal	3¼%	1951-2-3	3.25%
St. Maurice Power Corporation, 2nd Mtge.	5%	1956	4.70%
Winnipeg Electric Co. Series "A", Gen. Mtge.	5%	1965	4.96%
Consolidated Paper Corp. Ltd., 1st Mtge.	5½%	1961	5.45%
Dominion Dairies Limited, 1st Mtge.	6%	1957	5.85%

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Culmination of a Swing?

BY HARUSPEX

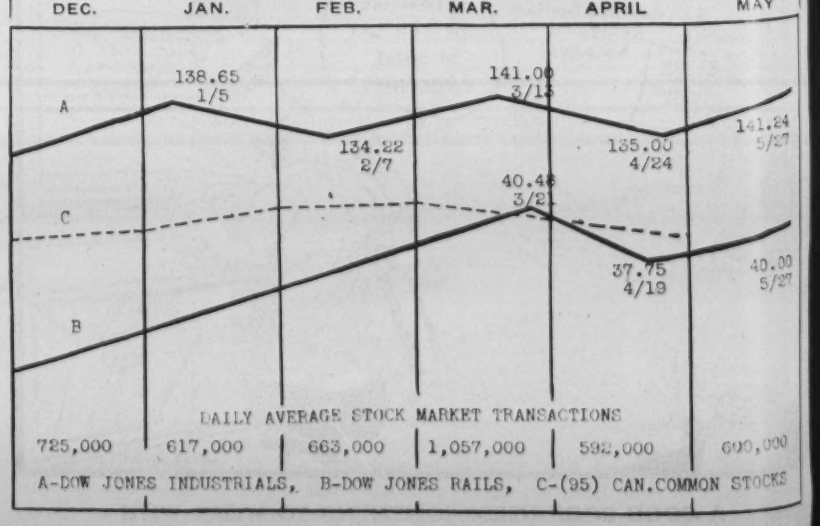
Common stocks, following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July, 1943, and are now in cyclical decline. For discussion of the Short Term outlook, see below.

American Common stocks, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, are once more at the level that stopped them in September and October 1943, and in March and April 1944. This level is around 140-141, some six points under the July 1943 peaks. Last week, or on the approach to the 140-141 zone, breadth of activity advanced and volume of daily trading has started to climb. These are not indications normally associated with the inauguration of a long-sustained forward move. Rather, they have generally marked a swing entering its culminating phase.

Test of the market's ability to take on further advance over the several weeks ahead will lie in whether the rail and industrial averages, taken together, can move decisively through their March peaks. Ability of both averages to close at or above 41.49 and 142.01 would represent decisive upside penetrations. In such event, a move to the 45/47 area on the rails, the 145/146 area on the industrials, would not be an improbable development. At the 146 level, representing the 1943 high, the industrials, of course, would face much greater opposition to advance than at current levels.

Two hurdles, from a standpoint of the time factor, are immediately ahead of the market. One is the disposition of a swing to reach its climax, around a holiday, such as the U.S. Memorial Day closing affords. The other is the elapse, within the next week, of an approximate six-month interval from the November bottom. This will automatically throw shares acquired at the low points into the long-term capital gains tax classification under American income tax regulations, thereby increasing selling pressure.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



Dominion Stores Limited

THOUGH interrupted by wartime restrictions, the program carried out by Dominion Stores Limited for the modernization and improvement to stores and buildings of an efficient organization has shown results in recent years. Despite shortage of supplies, increasing costs of operations and higher taxes, the increasing sales volume and economics in operation permitted the company to resume dividend payments in 1942. Sales for 1943 were at a new peak in dollar volume and net profit the best since 1933.

In the earlier years the program entailed the closing of a number of smaller and in many cases unprofitable units to add to general expense with a consequent adverse effect on net profits, so that it is only in late years the advantages of the plan have been reflected in earnings available for distribution to shareholders. The company originally operated a large number of small units, but in keeping with the trend of merchandising through large marketerias many of the small stores were closed and replaced with modern markets in areas where a large volume of business is available.

Costs, as a result of war conditions, did not fully reflect the economies to be expected from this method of operation, but the percentage of costs to sales has been reduced and the percentage of net profit, after higher income and excess profits taxes, has increased. The margin of profit is small in the type of business the company is engaged in and with volume of sales large and increasing a further reduction in costs would be reflected in increased net profits.

Sales for 1943 amounted to $27,655,078, a new peak and an increase from $26,268,905 for 1942 and $18,810,620 for 1938. Average sales per unit for the 251 stores in operation at the end of 1943 amounted to $110,180, compared with an average of $101,817 from 258 stores for 1942 and average of $40,540 from 464 units in 1938. Net profit for 1943 of $320,804, including the refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax, was up from $301,340 for 1942 and compares with a net loss of $149,112 for 1938. The percentage of net profit to sales in 1943 of 1.25% was an improvement from 1.19% for 1942 and 0.81% for 1941. Net profit for last year was equal to $1.15 per share, including 32c a share refundable portion of the tax, against $1.03 per share for 1942 which included 5c a share refundable tax. The company's standard base for excess profits tax has been determined and retained net of 83c a share for 1943 indicates a good coverage for the current annual dividend rate of 40c per share.

Net working capital of $2,670,503 at December 31, 1943, was up from $2,350,660 at the end of the previous year and from $2,172,236 at the end of 1938. Current assets of $3,996,508 included cash of $321,230, Dominion Bonds of $377,819 and inventories of $3,221,011, the latter an increase from $1,751,495 at December 31, 1938.

The company has no funded debt or preferred stock outstanding, with capital at December 31, 1943, consisting of 280,014 common shares of no par value outstanding of an authorized issue of 1,000,000 shares. Dividends were initiated on the common stock in 1923 and continued until 1935. No further dividends were paid until August 1942 when distributions were resumed at the quarterly rate of 10c per share and continued to date.

Dominion Stores Limited was incorporated under a Dominion charter in 1919 for the purpose of acquiring and operating a chain of retail stores. The company operates stores in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, with distributing warehouses at Toronto and Montreal.

The price range and price earnings ratio table below includes only the recent years of profitable operation. In considering the purchase of the stock as an investment it must be understood there is a speculative risk involved but, should the progress enjoyed in late years continue, the shares offer possibilities of capital appreciation.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1940-1943, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividend Per Share
1943	10½	5½	$1.15-a	9.1	4.8	$0.40
1942	6⅛	4	1.08-a	5.7	3.7	0.20
1941	6	4	0.61	9.8	6.6	—
1940	6½	3	0.36	18.0	8.3	—
Average ratio 1940-1943				9.1	5.2	
Approximate current ratio				9.1		
Approximate current yield				3.8%		

a—Includes 32c. per share refundable portion Excess Profits Tax 1943 and 5c. share 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938
Sales	$27,655,078	$26,268,905	$21,032,783	$18,120,945	$19,909,040	$18,810,620
Net Profit	320,804-x	301,340-x	170,067	100,819	125,208-d	149,112-d
Percentage Net to Sales	1.25	1.19	0.81	0.56	—	—
Earned Surplus	497,280	437,473	207,136	56,343	150,641-d	38,632
Current Assets	3,996,508	3,321,728	2,940,588	2,688,160	2,539,617	3,016,734
Current Liabilities	1,326,005	971,068	892,579	531,636	497,754	844,498
Net Working Capital	2,670,503	2,350,660	2,048,009	2,156,525	2,041,863	2,172,236
Cash	321,230	280,439	909,938	511,842	649,391	511,978
Dom. Bonds, Call Loans	377,819	252,469	2,469	325,594	326,200	511,700

x—Includes $90,000 refundable portion of the Excess Profits tax in 1943 and $15,000 in 1942.
d—Deficit.

(Continued from Page 32)

and a deficit of $173,697 five years ago. The result was that the company was able to declare a dividend of $3.25 per share on account of arrears on the $1.62½ first preferred stock, payable June 1, 1944, which reduces arrears to $12.18¾ per share. Operating profits for the latest year were $202,426 against $220,400 and after tax provision had been increased to $71,600 (after deducting the refundable portion of $7,400) from $65,658, net income was $70,914 or $6.00 per share on the first preferred, including 62 cents of refundable tax, as compared with $93,105 or $7.83 per share the previous year.

L.S., Montreal, Que.—The reason George Duclos, liquidator, requested shareholders of STADACONA ROUYN MINES to send their certificates to his office in accordance with a Court Order, is that several different stock issues were in circulation as well as many street certificates and it was necessary for stockholders to send in their certificates in order that the total number of shares outstanding might be properly established, preparatory to working out a plan of reorganization. I understand the only stock which is valid is that marked "Letters Patent 1938". You state you purchased your shares in 1937. The following year the company was reorganized on the basis of one new for three old shares, and in 1939 was placed in bankruptcy. It might be advisable to follow the suggestion of the liquidator.

E. A. S., Sydney, N.S.—Higher profits were reported in 1943 by PAMOUR PORCUPINE MINES due to lower costs consequent on the lack of manpower. A heavy program of development will be necessary with the return of more normal conditions. The main orebodies do not grade high average recovery, last year being just under $4 per ton. Higher grade ore, however, has been opened in the west workings. Given ample labor substantial tonnages would no doubt quickly be made available and a higher price for gold after the war, as many expect, would be of great value to the company. Ore reserves at the end of 1943 were 1,608,000 tons. Net working capital at the same time was $2,801,806.

W.J.T., Saskatoon, Sask. — All shares of ELDORADO have been expropriated by the Dominion Government and on January 28, 1944, the company was converted into a Crown operation. The directors of the company agreed with the Government that a price of $1.35 per share was a fair value for the properties and assets. This price will be paid you on delivery of the shares properly endorsed to the registrar and transfer agent, The Trusts and Guarantee Co., Ltd., Toronto. It was reported last March that Munitions Ministér Howe had stated there was no possibility that Eldorado properties would revert to shareholders during or after the war.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players
Canadian Corporation
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Thirty-seven and One-half Cents (37½c) per share has been declared on all issued common shares of the Company without nominal or par value, payable on Friday the 30th day of June, 1944, to shareholders of record Thursday, the 15th day of June, 1944.

By Order of the Board,
N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, May 25th, 1944.

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4% Perpetual Debenture Stock	Dec. 31, 1938	$295,438,229
No increase	Dec. 31, 1943	$295,438,229
Equipment and other Maturing Debt	Dec. 31, 1938	$232,188,724
Reduced by $116,270,980	Dec. 31, 1943	$115,917,744
Gross Earnings (year ending)	Dec. 31, 1938	$142,258,981
Increased by $154,848,810	Dec. 31, 1943	$297,107,791
Net Earnings (year ending)	Dec. 31, 1938	$ 20,752,466
Increased by $28,459,101	Dec. 31, 1943	$ 49,211,567
Other Income (Net) (year ending)	Dec. 31, 1938	$ 7,363,673
Increased by $8,907,078	Dec. 31, 1943	$ 16,270,751
Working Capital	Dec. 31, 1938	$ 36,823,951
Increased by $39,656,150	Dec. 31, 1943	$ 76,480,101

Copies of the new pamphlet gladly furnished upon request.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Something About Annuities and the Various Plans Available

By GEORGE GILBERT

While Canadians are not as annuity-minded as the people of the Old Land, they are in increasing numbers finding in the purchase of one kind or another of annuity contract a sound solution of the problem of making sure of a definite income in their later years.

It is true that in providing the income under a life annuity the principal or purchase money as well as the interest is gradually being used up, but the more than counterbalancing advantage is that the income is one which cannot be outlived.

WHILE a life insurance policy provides for the payment of money in a lump sum or in installments at the insured's death or at some future date if the insured is then living, an annuity contract provides for the payment of money in equal installments over a period of time, usually the remaining lifetime of the owner of the contract who is known as the annuitant.

As a rule, a person buys life insurance because of the possibility that he may not live long enough to accumulate the sum required for the protection of his dependents in the event of his death. On the other hand, a person buys an annuity because of the possibility that he or she may outlive his or her earning power and so desires to be assured of a steady income during the remaining years of life.

As has been pointed out before, life insurance and annuities are complementary to each other, though opposite in purpose. Because an annuity completes the circle of personal and family protection, provision is made under the settlement options in life insurance policies for the payment of the proceeds in the form of an annuity. Annuities are also available in the form of separate contracts, without insurance.

Straight Life Contract

There are various forms of annuity contracts available to meet the varying requirements of the public. There is the straight life annuity which guarantees to pay the income to the annuitant as long as he or she lives. When death occurs, the income ceases. This form of contract is suitable in the case of a person who wishes to receive the largest income possible for the money paid in as long as he or she lives, and is not interested in making any provision for others in the event of his or her early death.

Then there is the guaranteed annuity contract which provides for the payment of the income as long as the annuitant lives and for a certain number of years in any event, ten, fifteen or twenty as specified in the contract, whether the annuitant lives that long or not, so that should the annuitant die before receiving the guaranteed number of income payments the remainder of the payments go to his or her heirs.

There is also what is known as a cash refund life annuity contract which provides an income for life and for the return in cash of the remainder of the original principal sum paid for the annuity should the annuitant die before he or she has received this amount in installments. Then there is the installment refund life annuity which pays an income for life and also provides for a continuation of the installments until they total the amount of the original principal, should the annuitant die before he or she has received back the whole of this sum.

Immediate and Deferred

There are immediate annuity contracts and deferred annuity contracts. The immediate annuity contract is purchased with a lump sum of money, while a deferred annuity contract is usually purchased by the payment of installments over a period of years prior to the time when the income from the annuity is to begin. Under either form of contract the annuitant may have the income made payable in monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual installments, according to his or her wishes.

Experience of the life companies reveals that immediate annuities are generally purchased by persons in middle or later life, who want the income to begin at once and to continue as long as they live. Usually they have no dependents to whom they need leave money or for whom they have already made provision with other funds. Deferred annuities are usually bought by younger people who have no special need for life insurance, or who have already provided adequately for their dependents.

Although most annuity contracts are based on the life of one person, joint life and last survivorship annuity contracts are also available. This form of annuity is based on the lives of two or more persons, and provides for the payment of the income regularly until the death of the last survivor of the two or more annuitants. Such contracts may be obtained which provide for the payment of the full amount of the original income until the death of the last survivor, and others may be obtained, at lower cost, which provide for the reduction of the amount of the income to two-thirds or one-half of the original income at the death of one of the annuitants. This latter contract often meets the needs of two people because of the fact that the living expenses of one person are naturally less than they are for two.

Granted that the institution issuing the contract is safe, it is plain that the annuity furnishes a dependable solution of the retirement income problem which faces all those who have to make provision for the future out of the margin they can save of their weekly or monthly earnings. It also solves the problem of those who have passed the peak of their earning powers and who are seeking the best way in which to make their accumulated savings go the farthest in providing an absolutely certain income for their remaining years.

Statistics show that annuitants are long-lived, as the guarantee of an income which cannot be outlived removes the fear and worry which, according to medical science, contributes to more deaths than any disease. In Canada all companies operating under Dominion registry which issue annuities are safe, as they are strictly regulated by law and are required to maintain legal reserves on all annuity contracts sufficient to carry out their contracts in the future without deduction or abatement, just the same as they are required to maintain legal reserves on all life insurance policies for the same purpose.

Annuities are based on the same scientific principles—mortality tables and interest tables, and the reserves are invested in the safest class of securities, so that if an annuity is purchased from a Dominion registered company, the purchaser is amply protected against loss or reduction in the income from the annuity however far into the future the life of the annuitant may extend.

It is true that the advantages of the annuity are not realized in a young country like Canada to the same extent that they are in older countries. In England, for example, the people are annuity minded and think in terms of income rather than in terms of principal and speculative profit. More thought is given to the provision of a life income of a solid character, rather than to the acquisition of a large amount of securities of a highly speculative type.

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I understand you provide a service to your readers relating to insurance. In your opinion is the Standard Life in a position to meet its obligations both past and future commitments? There is such a difference in pension rates between it and other companies that one could almost doubt whether one was making a sound investment when buying from the Standard Life. I shall certainly appreciate your remarks along these lines.

—P. W. A., Vancouver, B.C.

The Standard Life Assurance Company, with head office at Edinburgh, Scotland, and Canadian head office at Montreal, was established in 1825 and has been doing business in Canada since 1846. It is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It occupies a very strong financial position. Its policyholders are fully protected, and all claims are readily collectable. At the end of 1942, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total admitted assets in Canada were $18,794,956, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $12,850,550, showing a surplus of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $5,944,406.

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Editor, About Insurance:

As a regular reader of your valuable paper, I should appreciate your advice. For some time now I have carried a family Group Hospital plan policy with an insurance company and adjustments have been very satisfactory. However, a year's premium will be due shortly and some of

$1,575,725.00
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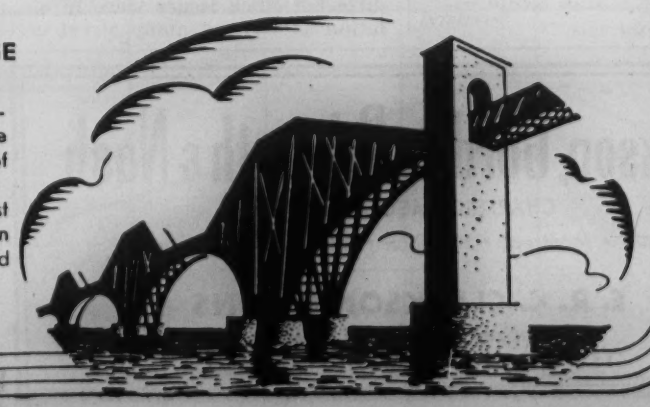

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THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

my friends say that it will be unnecessary to renew and pay a year's premium as the new Government Health Insurance Plan will be sure to be in operation this year. However am somewhat doubtful about this and even though money is tight, I would hate to have this policy lapse and leave my family without protection. What should I do? Your opinion and advice will be greatly appreciated.

—M. G. H., Toronto, Ont.

As it is very problematical as to just when and as to just in what form the proposed Government health insurance plan will be adopted and become effective in the Province, it would be the part of wisdom to maintain existing insurance policies in force if such protection is needed.

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Future of Zinc Seems Bright

(*Continued from Page* 31)

Lake Gold Mines, but the position is still highly satisfactory, standing at over 726,000 tons, without taking in any ore below the 7th level. Deepening of the shaft is now underway. Dependent on labor available it is expected it will at least be a year before the shaft and ore passes are completed. Then two more years will be necessary to complete the long crosscuts and drifts needed to explore and develop the ore-bodies on the four new levels. Net profit in the year ended February 29, 1944, was 10.3 cents per share as against 12.2 cents in the previous year.

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As yet there is no confirmation of reports that Kam-Kotia Porcupine Mines, copper producing subsidiary of Hollinger Consolidated, being operated as a war source of supply for the United States government, might be included in a number of high-cost producers whose contracts would be cancelled. The property is said to be working at capacity and with the present keen demand for the red metal it appears likely operations will continue for some time. Costs at Kam-Kotia are understood to be well under those of some producers still carrying on in the United States. Without premium prices, however, the world price for copper would have to be advanced several cents to permit the property continuing operations.

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Accepting the offer of North American Mines, Inc., of Boston, Mass., which already owns 1,276,000 of the issued capitalization, to purchase all remaining shares of Gold Belt Mining Co., Sheep Creek, B.C., producer, shareholders of the latter company will receive 31½ cents per share for their holdings. The proposal which has to receive the approval of the Supreme Court met with little opposition from stockholders. It is expected 28 cents of the amount to be distributed will be adjudged a return of capital by the taxing authorities.

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Aldermac Copper Corp., which hopes to have its new property near Sherbrooke, Que., in production late in June, is now engaged in deepening the incline shaft. A third level is to be opened and if time permits before milling operations commence a fourth horizon will be established. Rated capacity of the mill is 250 tons daily. The two levels opened are at 156 and 277 feet respectively and to date drifting on the first floor has opened about 600 feet of ore. On the second level some 300 feet of drifting has been done, and is being continued on both horizons. The company has a favorable contract for the sale of a definite tonnage of copper, lead and zinc metals.

•

Deep drilling results at Powell Rouyn Mines have been encouraging, some excellent sections having been returned below the 2,000-foot level, with an improvement in grade apparent. Results on the 2,000-foot horizon, however, were not up to expectation. As a consequence the shaft is being deepened 450 feet to 2,625 feet, which will provide three new levels. While entailing about 3,000 feet of crosscutting on the new levels this was considered preferable to sinking an internal hoist and hoisting by two stages. Ore reserves were well maintained in 1943.

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With the life of its present mine limited to about five years Sherritt Gordon Mines officials are highly hopeful of the chances of the Michipicoten iron project. At the annual meeting of the shareholders E. L. Brown, general manager stated, "We have an excellent chance of developing an operation very much more important than the Sherritt Gordon ever was." Since the beginning of the year 600,000 tons of ore have been added. The company's lithium property in Manitoba is considered the best deposit of its kind in the country but at present it lacks power and transportation facilities.

•

Wayne's 1944 Atlas of Canada's mining areas, a 20-page booklet of up-to-date maps, published by Merchandising Service, Toronto, has just been issued and is particularly timely. In addition to 18 detail maps locating approximately 1,000 mines, producers and prospects, it contains a double page two-color map of the Dominion showing over 60 mining areas.

Surroundings were made very realistic when British firemen wearing smoke apparatus equipment practised rescuing bomb "victims". Since much of their work will be done in darkness or amid thick smoke, each fireman was blindfolded while removing obstacles to get at trapped persons.

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THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia's Record is One of Social Progress Based on Economic Sanity

During the year ended December 1, 1943, the gross debt of the Province was again reduced, this time by $6,362,717, bringing the total reduction since 1933 to $15,975,927.

The reduction on the net debt, during that year, was $7,198,093, and since 1933 it was $13,904,614.

British Columbia's credit is at the highest in its history and is unsurpassed by any other Province. A refunding issue of $3,000,000 three-years 2.5% bonds has been sold recently in New York, at a cost basis of 2.622%, or the lowest rate ever secured in that market.

Revenues, notwithstanding war restrictions, have remained buoyant and appropriate controls have been maintained on expenditures with the result that a revenue surplus of $8,139,597 was declared for 1942-43. Another material surplus is anticipated to accrue during the current year and still another is estimated for the coming fiscal year.

CONCURRENTLY PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN MADE:

For an increase in the basic pension to old-age pensioners.
A cost-of-living bonus has been granted to persons in receipt of old-age pensions and mothers' allowances.
Grants towards teachers' salaries have been increased materially.
Special grants towards the cost of education in rural areas have been made.
The coverage of free text-books has been expanded and a number of other educational grants increased.
The raising of social assistance allowances by increasing the maximum payable by some 60% since 1941.
Medical and drug services for indigents and those in receipt of old-age pensions and mothers' allowances.
A considerable expansion in institutional care.
Greatly increased appropriations for maintenance of roads and bridges.
Extraordinary appropriations for repairs to roads and bridges and the construction of a highway link to the Peace River.
The construction of new institutional buildings.
Post-war vocational training for peace-time occupations.
A bureau of post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction co-ordination.
A "Council of Industrial and Scientific Research" and a "Forest Research Institute".
Land utilization research and survey.
A grant of one million acres for veterans who desire to settle as farmers.
The grubstaking of prospectors.
Fifteen million dollars for post-war public works.
A full investigation and study of municipal affairs and the system of education.
The re-organization of the Civil Service.

The fullest co-operation is given to the Dominion in the war effort. Every department of the government is sharing fully in this effort; the province has denied itself of millions of dollars in revenue and yet has concurrently invested in war bonds over $36,000,000 in funds under its control.

The net value of production has increased vastly and British Columbia's financial position was never better than it is today.

The province, within the ambit of its jurisdiction, is providing all available means to ensure sound and progressive development and has adopted a programme designed to meet post-war requirements which, when co-ordinated with that of the Dominion, will ensure those returning from the services and those at home with ample opportunities for re-establishment and the attainment of a standard of living compatible with British Columbia's wealth and resources.

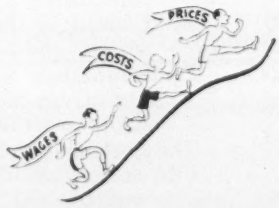
JOHN HART, Minister of Finance.

I had a nig

I dreamed that I paid $5.00 for a haircut and $50.00 for a pair of cardboard shoes. I dreamed that we had no wartime controls on prices, profits or wages, and that we hadn't had the sense to organize the distribution of supplies all the way down the line . . .

I dreamed that because everyone was making more money and spending it, prices were skyrocketing.

all the store
. . . with p
before price



I dreamed that everybody had to fight to get more money . . . and that in this mad race, wages and salaries were falling behind.

I dreamed
was against
of us blami
his troubles.

THEN...THANK GOO

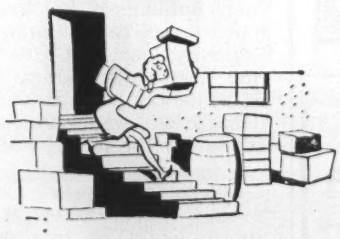
to realize with relief that
live in a country where thing
are sane and stable . . . wher
the cost of living has been kep
within bounds.

to realize that without the safeguards that have headed off inflation, my nightmare might have become a reality!

This advertisement is one of a series being is
of preventing further increases

...ightmare...

all the stores looked like "fire" sales . . . with people scrambling to buy before prices went still higher . . .



panicky people were buying things they didn't need, and hoarding everything they could get their hands on . .

I dreamed the hand of everyone was against his neighbour, with each of us blaming the other fellow for his troubles.

with everybody for himself . . . no matter what it cost in the long run . . . and no matter how it hurt the war effort.

GOODNESS — I WOKE UP!

relief that I where things ple . . . where has been kept

to realize that prices and wages —production costs and selling prices—are inseparably linked together.

at with- ards that off infla- ghtmare ecome a

to remind myself that the danger is still pressing and that we must continue to hold firm . . . and that means everybody must play fair and do his part by not trying to get some temporary, fancied advantage at the expense of his fellow-Canadians.

a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.